RMAN.

ITUTE and CIGARETTE HABITS.

dence strictly confidential.

Iron Pipe TINGS SGOODS

Woolen Mills, roads, Quarries, new and sec-

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 19, 1895.

POR FREE SILVER. to Deadt About How the Senate Stands

VOL XXVII.

on the Question. MES GETS HIS BILL UP FOR DEBATE

to Is Almost Sure to Be Passed Sometime Today.

: GOLDBUGS FAIL TO CHECK IT

an Appropriation Bill the Right of Way-Other Washington News.

Fashington, February 18 .- (Special.)-The mate is unquestionably for free silver. By a vote of 30 to 27 the silver bill of s of Arkansas, providing for the unreoted coinage of silver, is now the unhad business in the senate. Jones, just before he moved the amendment, gave no-tice that he would ask the senate to remain in session tomorrow until a vote was uten on the passage of the bill. He first usted an immediate vote, but the republicans objected, and suggested 2 o'clock torrow, but Mr. Vilas objected. Several ocrats at once said "Let us sit it out tht," but Jones was willing to wait a

The republicans have no objection to a wie. They know the bill will pass the senate, but believing it can go no farther and ure of a presidential veto if it should uss the house, they are desirous of letting onstituents know just where the senite stands, so the unwillingness of that ody to legislate in the line of a gold standand may be shown beyond question. Noedy objects to a vote, except Vilas and aray, and, perhaps, one or two more of eland's close friends. Jones made his otion about the usual time of adjournment, as soon as the agricultural bill had assed. Several senators were on their feet sting recognition. Call, who said he was ed by the appropriations committee, unted the Indian appropriation bill; Buter, the railroad pooling bill, and Call the ankruptcy bill. The opponents of silver ing every effort to keep the bill k. As soon as Jones made his motion, e moved to adjourn. This was lost, all silver men and democrats voting no spt Hill, McPherson, Mitchell and Vilas. a Call made the point of order that his tion to take up an appropriation bill edence of Jones's motion. This tion being sustained, Call's motion was

Trying to Sidetrack. tention to the fact that the on of Jones's motion would displace danished business, the bankruptcy bill. re bit at this at once, and said that alis in favor of the bankruptcy bill, and vote to displace it, though Voorsaid that the vote which displaced d replace, and Butler remarked that e wanted to consider the pooling bill, but would not vote against taking up the

been some difficulty about pairs, but on 21is vote all the eighty-seven senators were accounted for. The following is the vote to take up the bill which is the vote so far as the majority is concerned, after changing George to the affirmative, which will

Yeas-Democrats: Bate, ourn, Butler, Call, Daniel, Berry, Blacnes, of Arkansas; McLaurin, Morgan, Puth, Turple, Voorhees, Walsh and White

Republicans-Cameron, Clarke, Dubose, ough, Mantell, Perkins, Pettigrew Populists-Allen, Jones, of Nevada; Kyle,, Peffer and Stewart-5.

The Nays. Nays - Democrats: Brice, Camden, George, Gibson, Gray, Hill, McPherson, Mitchell, of Visconsin; Palmer, Pasco, Ransom and Vilas-12.

Republicans-Allison, Carey, Chandler, Davis, Dixon, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Haw-ley, Hoar, McMillan, Manderson, Platte, Proctor and Quay-15.

Of those not voting, ten democrats-Blanthard, Cockrell, Coke, Faulkner, Gorcon, Irpy, Martin, Mills, Roach and Vest, and five republicans, Mitchell, of Oregon; Power, Pritchard, Shoup and Wolcott would have voted yea, and five democrats, Caffery, Gorman, Lindsay, Murphy and Smith; republicans, Aldrich, Burrows, Cullom, Dolph, Higgins, Lodge, Morrill, Sherman, Washburn and Wilson, of Iowa, would have voted no.

Wilson, of Washington, a silver man, is all in the house and has not yet been worn in the senate. With his vote a full lenate would show 47 for and 47 against alver, a majority of 6. This will be increased to 10 in the next senate, when Warren of Wyoming and Butler of North Carolina take the places of Carey and Lansom, and to it if a free silver man succeeds

The Pairs.

General Gordon was in the senate during the day but was absent when the vote was taken and paired with Wilson of Iowa.

Paulkner and Mills, considered doubtful, did not vote, but were paired for the moion with two gold standard republicans.

Pritched, the North Carolina republican,
is saired generally with Pasco, but the ter was 50 anxious to vote against silver he transferred his pair to Carlisle's cessor, Lindsay, and voted no. His negative vote was the only one commented pon, as he has heretofore always voted for liver. As he and Call never agree about hything it is feared that his conversion to sold standard may be final. The bill II probably pass tomorrow and serve the aly purpose possible, which is to make a

Observed by Exercises in Richmond' It is not likely that the authority to issue 100,000,000 in 3 per cent certificates of \$20 Public Schools. and upwards, given the administration in the sundry civil bill reported today, will be ited by the senate. Neither the republicans nor silver men like it, but there is streat probability that the clause will be adopted forbidding hereafter any bond sales thirty days. An overwhelming majority of the sales of all parties are opposed to any more private bond dickers and the and resolutions were adopted looking to raising a fund by penny subscription to erect a statue of Peabody in Statuary hall

action of the appropriation committee is as much a rebuke to the late issue as it is a ommand to have no more of it-sort of A Victory for Moses.

Congressman Moses, chairman of the pen-ons committee, which controls all pensions except those of the late war, had passed today in the house his bill to increase the pensions of suvivors of Indian and Mexican wars and their widows from \$8 to \$12 a month. In 1892 he succeeded in passing a bill for an eight-doilar pension to survivors of the Indian wars and their widows, under which nearly one million dollars annually went to the south. The Mexican war pension law, but not the Indian, allowed soldiers, but not widows, an acrease to \$12 a month, if they were des titute, which very few liked to show. About 27,500 claims will be affected by this bill, of whom 19,500 are from the Mexican war and 7,500 from Indian wars. The inise is nearly \$1,300,000 yearly, nearly all of which goes to the south. Georgia will get nearly \$250,000. Three-fourths of the Indian war pensions are in Georgia and four-fifths of the Mexican pensions are in his tact and perseverance in securing this it will pass the senate.

HENRY JONES. the house and he believes

PILING UP THE GOLD.

Over Twenty-Four Million Dollars Deposited by the Syndicate. New York, February 18.—The Belmont-Morgan syndicate continues to deposit gold as rapidly as it can be secured. Since the deposits have begun in the legal depositories it is impossible to obtain the amounts in New York until reported officially to the managers of the syndicate, as the legal depositories make their report direct to the treasury department at Washington. With the \$1.300,000 gold deposited at the subtreasury up to 2 o'clock, it is known that the to-tal deposits throughout the country amount to over \$24,000,000. The idea has prevailed that as soon as the gold deposited here reaches \$22,500,000 deposits will cease until urther amounts are brought monthly from Europe, It is probable, however, that the

rrives from abroad. The deposits of gold on account of the new loan in all of the subtreasuries and legal depositories of the country at the close of business today aggregated \$29,000,-000. The deposits in the New York subtreasury now amount to \$12.507.332

borrowing all gold over \$32,500,000 and re-paying the money lenders as fast as gold

Orders to Print the Bonds. Washington, February 18.—Secretary Car-lisle late Saturday evening, gave the order to Chief Johnson, of the bureau of engrav-ing and printing, to proceed at once with the printing of \$62,400,000 4 per cent bonds or a 3% per cent interest basis, to run thirty years, for delivery to the Belmont-Morgan syndicate, as per their agreement entere into ten days ago. This agreement provided that unless changes within ten days author ized a 3 per cent gold bond, the secretary of the treasury would sell to the syndicate \$82,400,000 of 4 per cent coin bonds on a 3% per cent interest basis, for which the government would receive \$55,000,000 in gold. The time expired Saturday and the direc-tions were given as stated. The plates from which these bonds will

printed are nearly finished, the orders or their preparation having been given ast week. The plates will be of entirely new design. The bonds ordered printed are egistered and coupons of the following lenominations: Registered, \$50, \$100, \$1,000, \$10,000, Coupon \$50, \$100, \$1,000. The pape used will be the treasury distinctive paper, a large supply of which is on hand. This paper is all ready for use, as it is always kept on hand thoroughly prepared. In gen-eral appearance the new bonds, it is said, will be quite handsome. The face of the onds will contain the text of the law authorizing their issue, it is understood that the tinting on the back of the bonds, which is the first process in printing, will be begun at once, but the completed bonds will not be ready for delivery for several weeks.

GOOD FOR GOVERNOR EVANS. He Says That South Carolina Will Be Here in Great Style.

Columbia, S. C., February 18 .- (Special.)-It is safe to say tonight that South Caro lina's exhibit will be one of the strikingly attractive features of the Cotton States and International exposition. Gevernor Evans has returned from Charleston, where he went Saturday to consult in regard to it with representatives of the Young Men's Business League, which for two months has been systematically arranging for a state

The governor save that it was determined that the efforts which he proposed to in-augurate throughout the state in the inter-est of an exhibit shall be in co-operation with the Charleston league. The governo to have general charge of the work and an executive committee to push it systematically in every county in the state. The governor will be ex-officio chairman of the commission and he will call upon the

women to lend their assistance.

E. L. Roche, of Charleston, who has charge of the state's exhibits at the Philalelphia centennial and at the New Orlean and Chicago expositions, is to act in the same capacity again as general commis-sioner and Samuel W. Wilkes, of Atlanta, a native South Carolinian, is to be resident nmissioner in Atlanta. The governor will at once issue an invitation to the whole

people of the state to aid him in his per-sonal exertions for an exhibit. It is understood that a liberal appropriation shall be donated by him from the exec utive contingent fund, and in a few days he will himself go to Spartanburg, Green-ville and other leadings towns of the up country in the endeavor to organize their

usiness men in the movement. Enough money has already been raised by the Charleston league for a "starter." and the governor is confident that there will be no difficulty in securing ample funds from others parts of the state. The governor of Georgia himself could not be more tent oon his state making a creditable showing

than is the governor of South Carolina for his state's interest. Major J. C. Hemphill, editor of The News and Courier, and chairman of the com-mittee of the Charleston Young Men's Fusiness League, was here today and to The Constitution representative expressed him-self emphatically with regard to the South conference with the governor and says that the work of organizing the state for the exhibit is being admirably laid out.

PEABODY'S BIRTHDAY.

ond, Va., February 18.-The cen tennial of the birth of George Peabody, the philanthropist, was observed here to day by appropriate exercises in all the pub-lic schools. This afternoon there was a-mass meeting of teachers in the Central school, at which addresses were made by Rev. Jabez Ham and Rev. Dr. M. D. Hoge

A YERY BAD BARGAIN John Sherman Says That the Bonds

THEY ARE EASILY WORTH No Loan Should Be Made Without

Are Sold Too Cheap.

Offering It at Home. ENTIRELY MR- CARLISLE'S BUSINESS Mr. Cleveland Has No More Right

Interiere Than He Has to a Seat in the Senate.

start to finish. Early in the day the resolution offered Saturday by Mr. Stewart declaring that there was no authority in law for the purchase of gold coin in preference to other coin, was laid before the senate, and Mr. Gray took advantage of it to reply to the attacks made last Saturday upon the president of the United States in nnection with the contract for the purchase of gold by the issue of 4 per cent thirty-year bonds. Mr. Gray entered into a deense of the action of the president and showed that the president had twice appealed to congress for aid in sustaining the credit of the United States; that congress had sat dumb and irresponsive to these appeals, and that the executive action was dictated by his duty under the laws. It was entirely the fault of congress, not of the president, if the government had to pay interest at the rate of 3% per cent instead of 3 per cent, and had been obliged to make a hard bargain with the money

to prove that all bonds payable in coin must be paid in coin of the highest value. No secretary of the treasury would dare in the face of public opinion, to undertake to pay bonds, for which the government had required gold coin, in anything ess valuable than that coin. The right of the bondholders and the equity of the bondholders to demand the same kind of money as that which they paid, was as clear and plain as the light of day. As to finding fault with the president for this late contract, Mr. Sherman said that the pres had nothing whatever to do with the finances of the government. That subject had not been entrusted to his keeping, but to that of the secretary of the treasury. The president had no more right in the matter than he had to occupy the seat of a

lenders.

senator in the senate chamber Will Sell Anywhere. "But when you talk about a thirty-year 4 per cent bond, you are dealing with an article available in every market in the world. That bond running thirty years at 4 per cent would be sold in England within sixty days from this time at 120. I say that I think that that contract was improvi But it is not going to break the United States. It is not going to impair our credit or affect our liabilities. I believe that it was a hard bargain driven by men who services were not necessary in the negotiation of the loan. All our experience convinces me that no bonds should be placed on the market without being first offered to the people of the United States. They would find a way to obtain the gold. If a reasonable proposition had been made for either of these classes of bonds, the sharp men of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago would find gold for them. These 4 per cent thirty-year bonds would have brought 120 in gold. That is my judg-ment. I have not one word of criticism for the president or the secretary of the treasury. I have no desire to make factious gain but we cannot arrest it, and have to omply with it, because, undoubtedly, the ecretary of the treasury had the right to nake the bargain. And, if he has made bad bargain, we must do as other people do who have themselves, or by their agents, made a bad bargain—submit and bear it as well as we can."

The resolution went over without action, and the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill was resumed. The first amendment that came up for discussion was one reported from the cor mittee on appropriations to strike out of the bill the item of \$15,000 for irrigation in-

The next two amendments of the comtee to strike out the two items of \$15,000 each for investigation and experiments with grasses and forage plants, and investigations in relation to agricultural soils, were also rejected, and the items were retained in the bill.

For the Purchase of Seed. On motion of Mr. Lodge an appropria-tion of \$40,000 was voted to aid in the ex-termination of the gypsy moth in Massachusetts.

Mr. Allen moved to insert an item of \$300. 000 for seeds, materials, etc., for the drought sufferers throughout the country, particularly in the northwest.

After a long discussion in which sugges tions were made to make the appropriation apply also to sufferers from fire in the for est regions, and from frost in Florida, the amendment was excluded on a point of or der, raised by Mr. Vilas-yeas, 21; nays, 28 The bill was then reported to the senat where a vote was taken on the gypsy moth amendment, and it was agreed to-yeas, 29; nays, 21 The bill was then passed. It appropriate

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, at 5:50 o'clock p. m., moved to take up the bill reported by him on the 12th of February, from the finance committee, providing for the issue of bonds and coinage of silver, and for oth-

Mr Hale said that that motion, if carried would displace the bankruptcy bills and he moved that the senate adjourn. Mr. Hale's motion was voted on by yeas and nays and was rejected-yeas, 17; nays, 36, as follows: Yeas-Messrs. Allison, Carey, Chandler. Davis, Dixon, Frye, Hawley, Hill, Hoar, McMillin, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Platte, Proctor, Quay and

Nays-Messrs. Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Camden, Cameron, Clark, Daniel, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Glbson, Gorman, Hansbrough, Hunton, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Mantle, Morgan, Palmer, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pugh, Ransom, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Voorhees, Walsh and White It Created Some Excitement.

As the vote was regarded as a sort of tes on the silver bill there was much excitement over the result. As soon as it was announce ed, a motion to proceed to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill wa tion of the Indian appropriation bill was interposed by Mr. Call.

A preliminary dispute arose as to wheth-

er Mr. Call's motion took precedence of Mr. Jones's and the vice president held that, under the rule, which gives precedence to appropriation bills, Mr. Call's motion had first to be voted on by yeas and nays and was defeated—yeas, 26; nays, 30.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Jones's motion to take up the sliver bill, which was carried—yeas, 30; nays, 27, as follows:
Yeas—Messrs, Allen, Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Butler, Call, Cameron, Clark, Daniel, Dubois, Hansbrough, Harris, Hunton, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, McLaurin, Mantie, Morgan, Peffer, Perkins, of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kyle, Mc-Laurin, Mantie, Morgan, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Pugh, Squire, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Voorhees, Walsh and White-30. Nays-Messrs. Allison, Bryce, Camden, Chandler, Davis, Dixon, Frye, Gallinger, George, Gibson, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Hill, Hoar, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Paimer, Pasco, Platt, Practor, Quay, Ransom and Vilas-27. The following pairs were announced: Mills and Sherman, Wolcott and Murphy, Coke and Dolph, Vest and Washburn, Shoup and Smith, Faulkner and Higgins, Roache and Smith, Faulkner and Higgins, Roache and Gorman, Irby and Morrill, Cockrell and

Washington, February 18 .- Today's ses-The bill was then laid before the senate

and read. Silver Men Force the Fighting. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, asked for hour tomorrow to be agreed upon when the ote should be taken on the passage of the

aken immediately.

Mr. Frye indicated 1 o'clock tomorrow as the time for taking the vote.

Mr. Jones agreed to that, but an objection was heard and he suggested 2 o'clock to-The Vice President-Is there objection to

hat proposition? Mr. Vilas—I object. Mr. Vilas—I object. Mr. Butler—Then let us have a vote this

adjourn if we have to stay up all nigh Mr. Hale-Senators must see that it is Mr. Hale—Senators must see that it is improbable to get a vote tonight.

Mr. Jones—I recognize that fact and will now move that the senate adjourn. Tomorrow I will jask the senate to remain in session until the final vote is taken on the bill and amendments. A general chorus of senators: "That's

Mr. Jones, therefore made the motion and the senate, at 6:30 o'clock p, m., ad

journed until tomorrow noon.

The Jones bill provides as follows: "That from and after the passage of this act the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive at any United States mint, from any citizen of the United States, silver bullion of standard ness and coin the same into silver dol lars of 412% grains each. The seigniorage on the said bullion shall belong to the United States and shall be the difference between the coinage value thereof and the market price of the bullion in New York on the day the deposit is made, and all expenditures for coinage done under the provisions of this act shall be paid out of said seigniorage and the secretary of the (reasury shall de liver to the depositors of such bullion standard silver dollars equal in amount to the price thereof as aforesaid; and when the said coins herein provided for shall be received into the treasury, certificates may be issued thereon in the manner now provide

DEEPLY IN DEBT.

Mack Gives Away Inside Affairs of the Associated Press. Sandusky, O., February 18 .- The Sandus ky Register published by I. F. . Mack. a nember of the Chicago organization stylin

itself the "Associated Press." formerly pre sident of the Western Associated Press, prints the following editorial under the headline: "A False Statement." "Under the dispatch sent out by the man

that association at Chicago . this paragraph: " 'The report of the board of directors and stockholder. They showed in detail the

ager of the Associated Press Wednesday

general manager has been given to each financial condition of the association with the receipts and expenditures for the last and that the income was more than sufficient to cover the outlay.' "Inasmuch as this matter was intended for the members of the Associated Press, it

seemed to be entirely unnecessary to send it out, in view of the fact that the mem bers themselves had in bound volumes the financial statement of the board for the year ending December 31, 1894, and also the report of the auditing committee of the board, both of which flatly contradicted the above statement sent out by Melvin E. Stone, general manager of the Associated Press. The general manager, in his official report shows a loss every month from August, 1893, to January, 1895, except in October, 1894, and December, 1894-a net loss n the entire period of \$209,414.82. Therefore his report does not show that the income was more than sufficient to cover the out-lay during the seventeen months ending

"The auditing committee, under date of February 7th, sets forth that the liabilities of the Associated Press are \$256,392.82, and its assets \$36,658,63, leaving the net loss \$219,634.19, or some \$10,000 more than Stone makes it. These assets are made up of furniture, fixtures, bills receivable and a small amount of cash on hand. The lia-binues are composed of the capital stock, \$46,750; borrowed at banks \$100,000, and due telegraph companies nearly \$100,000 more. "It is simply amazing that any man who desires the reputation of being honest could send out the dispatch which appeared in The Register of Thursday morning in view of the official reports made to the association on Wednesday in bound volumes. We have every reason to believe that a more searching investigation and examination of the books and records would show that the indebtedness on the first day of February, 1895, would be nearer \$300,000 than

MUST DECIDE THIS FIRST.

What Is a Legal Voter in Tennessee Questions to Be Argued. Nashville, Tenn., February 18.—(Special.)— The committee on the governor's election met tonight and agreed upon a number of questions upon which they have invited argument by the attorneys for Governor Turney and Mr. Evans. These questions include that as to the final jurisdiction of election judges; as to what constitutes satisfactory evidence that a poll tax has been paid; also, as to what constitutes a legal vote. The proposed rules of the com-mittee are also submitted for objections and for suggestions. The discu last six hours, and begin at 9 o'clock to-

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 18.—County Trustee R. F. Craig, on preliminary trial today for the tragic killing last Tuesday of A. M. Womble, his ex-deputy and con-fidential clerk, was held in ball in the sum of \$15,000, which he furnished on the spot

MAGGIE TESTIFIES.

Miss Wachter, the Typewriter, Tells What She Heard Blixt Say.

BOTH HAYWARDS MIXED UP IN Miss Ging's Murder Planned Two Weeks Before It Occured.

LAWYER HALL MADE RIDICULOUS

The Star Witness for the Defense Does the State More Good Than the Other

Wachter, the star witness for the defense, was not in the courtroom at the opening of the Hayward trial this morning. Attorney Erwin stated in the court that she was suffering from tonsilitis and that it had become necessary to summon a physician. The attorney stated that she would appear later. Then the question of the admission of her testimony was resumed. Mr. Nye arose and stated to the court that the state withdrew its objection. "Well, I will hear from Mr. Blixt him-

self on this subject," was the reply of the court and proceedings were stayed twenty minutes until the latter could be brought from jail.

When Blixt appeared he took a seat near the judge's bench and looked calmly

"Mr. Blixt," said the court, "the defens have offered the testimony of Miss Wachter, the stenographer of Mr. Odell, your attorney, who was in your cell the day before Christmas. Have you any objectio to her testifying?" "No, sir, I have not," was the promp

The defense then called Thomas Water man to the stand to prove an alibi for Hayward the afternoon of December 3d. Waterman was with Hayward all day end detailed the various places where they were together. He was to see Miss Ging and meet Hayward at Fisher's cigar store

"Well, what did you tell Hayward when you returned?"
"I told Harry that everything was all right; that I thought Miss Ging was sin-

Miss Wachter's Testimony Maggie Wachter, the star witness for the defense, told her story this afternoon and the true inwardness of the Hayward defense is coming to the surface. From

increasing evidence that Adry was in some way connected with the murder, the belief is gaining credence that both men were mixed up in the plot. Blixt's remark that Adry said to him, "Be sure you bring the iron," gains fresh significance every day as the case unfolds. There is cer-tainty expressed in some quarters that the state is aware of Adry's complicity, but has promised him immunity for his testi-mony against Harry. In this event the

defense will be able to prove its alibi for Harry Hayward and that it was Adry who met Blixt on Kenwood boulevard. When Miss Wachter was called to the stand she looked idignant and her looks did not belie her face. When asked as to the statement that Blixt had accused Adry Hayward of being an accomplice and that Harry was to be accused of the murder, she started talking at a rapid ate. In answer to the question she said "Blixt said they put up the job about two weeks before the murder and went out and picked out the spot. On the day of the murder Blixt said Adry told him to ake the iron and go out to the lake where they picked out the spot, and if he wanted help Frank would be there to help him." said that Blixt had given this

of a statement to his attorney, but that the latter had become very angry and told Blixt to say nothing more about Adry. "After that," said Miss Wachter, "Blixt Thereafter Miss Wachter testified that Blixt did not mention Adrian Hayward's name throughout his statement. The de-tense claims that the story told by this

She Ridicules Hall. When asked whether she had been threat wachter replied: "I should think I had."
She then told of the visit of Mr. Hal last Saturday. The attorney had flattered and threatened her. He had attacked her character and threatened her with loss of employment. She had also been ened by the attorney for Blixt, and her life had been made one of misery.

Then she continued:
"Mr. Hall came to my sister's, at the
Langham about midnight Sunday night.
He knocked at the door three times. My
sister got mad and asked him who he was and he said (the witness imitating a pom and ne said (the witness initiating a point pous tone): I am Mr. Hall, attorney for the state. My sister said he could not see me and I met him again the next day. I went into the parlor with him, He said

lots of nice things to me and soft-soaped me. Oh, how he talked." During her denunciation of Mr. Hall, Miss Wachter looked pointedly at him. She mocked his manner of speech and threw the courtroom into spasms of laughter. Edward Goodsell, of Chicago, a cousin, testified to meeting Harry at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, November 5th, and at that time he had \$5,000 in cash. The defense will try to prove by this testimony that Mayward really had the money which

IRWIN WAS ACQUITTED. The Pool Operator Considers It a Complete Vindication.

Pittsburg, Pa., February 18.—The sealed rerdict of the jury in the case of discretionary pool operator, George M. Irwin, was opened by Judge Kennedy today. The findopened by Judge Kennedy today. The line ing was for acquittal, defendant to pay the costs, so far as the charges of false pre-tense, preferred by Mrs. Brown, are con-cerned. The courtroom was crowded to the limit. The verdict created no surprise and Irwin was the first man to leave the root When in the corridor he was surrounded by a host of friends who were profuse in con-gratulations. Irwin considers the verdict a complete vindication. He went to the sher-iff's office and entered bond to pay the costs within ten days. The future action of both sides to the case is yet undecided.

Fredericksburg, Va., February 18.—Colonel Thomas S. May and Mr. Faukner, of Cincinnati, arrived here today. These gentlemen are of the counsel for Morgan, the Aquia creek train robber, whose trial begins on Wednesday at Stafford courthouse, State Senator William A. Little has been retained as local counsel for Morgan. The

Hinde, superintendent of the Pinkerton agency at Boston, who will assist in guard-ing the prisoners, also came on today.

FOUND NO TRUE BILLS. Grand Jury's Report on the General

Sessions Charges.

New York, February 18.—The grand jury of the court of general sessions today handed in he following presentment:

"Hon. Rufus B. Cowing, Judge General Sessions—Dear Sir: The grand jury, acting upon your instructions, have, in addition to their other duties, carefully investigated and considered the question of the administration and personnel of the court of general sessions, and beg to report:

"That from the testimony of the highest, and, we believe, most authentic sources from which information covering the subject could be derived, we can find no sufficient cause of formal presentment.

"It is true that evidence was given before our body, that at least in two instances there appeared to be serious neglect in the performance of their duties on the part of some of the subordinate court attendants, but even in these cases subsequent and preponderating testimony materially modified their wrong doing.

"We believe, however, that the service of the force might be improved, but it seems to us that the competency and power of the presiding judges is all sufficient and should be exercised.

"With reference to the condition that seemed to have disturbed the honorable judges of the court of general sessions, the jury do not feel that it was either within the line of their instructions or province to extend their inquiry. But they do feel compelled to state that, in their judgment, reliable and efficient service can be best secured by the appointment of the various court officials through the joint concurrence of the several judges of this court."

RICHMOND CLAIMS HIM.

Gentry, the Commedian Who Killed Madge Yorke, Is Half Spanish. Richmond, Va., February 18.—(Special.)— James B. Gentry, the comedian who last night shot and murdered his sweetheart, Miss Madge Yorke, the actress, in Philadelphia, was born and raised in Richmond.

Is father, whose full name he bears, was a plasterer, and his mother was a Miss Donella, a Spanish woman of remarkable The young man was a cigar maker intil, at the age of twenty-five, he left Richmond with a minstrel troupe. He soon anded in Miner's theater, on the Bowery New York. He at once went upon the edy stage and continued to succeed in his profession. He was a man of little school education, who had learned a great deal, however, from circumstances and ob-servation. His relations here say that he is a temperate man whom they never knew to display any violence toward any one. They, however, admit that he was always fond of the girls and think the Quaker city tragedy was the result of jealousy and his Spanish blood. Both his mother and father are dead and he has

GREENHUT CONTEMPT CASE.

ow only a few relatives living here.

Judge Grosscup Desires to Hear from a Party in New York.

Chicago, Ill., February 18.—Judge Grosscup today heard arguments in the case of
Joseph B. Greenhut, who was cited to show
cause why he should not be punished for
contempt of court, and when counsel had
concluded took the matter under advisement, fixing no date on which to give his
decision. The attorneys for the New York
committee tried to induce the court to make
President Greenhut take the stand, but he a Party in New York. President Greenhut take the stand, but he was not asked to do so. This morning Edwin Walker appeared for Mr. Greenhut and presented on his behalf an answer to the citation for contempt, which was a complete denial of nearly everything sworn to by Albert F. Goodhart, of New York, in his affidavit, presented in the pro-ceedings to dismiss the case as far as S. L. Wormser and C. J. Heinsheimer were con-cerned. He said he told Goodhart what he wanted to use the names for, and that he (Greenhut) had been appointed one of the expressly contradicted in Albert F. Good-hart's affidavit. Mr. Greenhut's answer was supported by an affidavit made by John S. Steven, attorney for the trust. When court opened this afternoon, At When court opened this afternoon, Attorney Levi Mayer asked that Mr. Greenhut

be put on the stand. "If the court wants to question him we have no objection," said Mr. Walker.
"Isn't the answer broad enough to cover the ground?" asked Judge Grosscup.
"We don't think it is," answered Mr. Mayer.

sort of authority from Wormser and Hein-sheimer to use their names." "It must be apparent to your honer," said Mr. Walker, "that there was no intention on the part of Mr. Greenhut to violate any law or commit any contempt,"
"Whatever view the court takes of this

"Mr. Greenhut admits he never had any

matter," said Judge Grosscup, "depends upon whether the court believes A. E. Goodhart in his assertion that he did not know for what purpose these names were to be used when they were asked for by Mr. Greenhut." Ex-Judge Moran thought there were other

reasons why the court should hold Mr. Greenhut in contempt. He said:
"It seems to me that Mr. Greenhut's assuming to put in the bill parties whose inerests were not at stake is the gravest uestion in this case."
"Well," the court concluded, "I want to hear from a certain person in New York.

whose name I will not now disclose, before I give a final decision in this case. I will let the counsel know when I am ready to decide it." The stockholders' subcommittee was in session all day today. The plan of reor-ganization was the subject under discus-sion. If the supreme court decides the trust is illegal, a charter will probably be applied for in New Jersey. Tonight the committee left for Peoria to further examine into the affairs of the trust.

QUEEN VICTORIA A CRIPPLE. She Has to Be Moved in a Chair.

Rheumatism the Cause.

London, February 18.—The queen arrived in London this afternoon. Her majesty has requested that the strictest privacy be observed in her reception and at Victori station she was kept in seclusion so al solute that empty trains were aligned along the platform so that persons on the other platforms could not see her alight. The reason for this extraordinary privacy is that the rheumatism in her joints is so increased that the queen is unable to walk. She was assisted from the car down an inclined plane to the platform, where she was placed in a chair and carried to her carriage. Her dislike of public observation is further evidenced by the fact that a detachment of life guards completely surrounded the carriage as it was driven to Buckingham palace. In spite of all this, the queen was heartily cheered as she left the station and along the route.

Chamberlain's Amendment Rejected. London, February 18.—The house of com-mons this evening rejected by a vote of 297 to 233, Joseph Chamberlain's amendment, declaring it to be against public interest that the time of the house be wasted upon bills, which the ministers admitted would not pass, when measures involving grave constitutional changes which should be considered without delay, had been an-nounced.

gentlemen had a long consultation and then visited Morgan in jail. Mr. F. S. SO THE YETO STANDS

in the House.

His Fellow Representatives Feel That He Reflected on Them.

FUNSTALL'S NAME NOT RECONSIDERED

Governor Oates Appoints His Private Sec retary a Railroad Commissioner and the Senate Promptly Confirms.

Montgomery, Ala., February 48 .- (Spepromptly declined to pass the bill involving Alabama Great Southern over the governor's veto. The matter will have # be settled in the courts, where a suit is now pending between the two contestants, the Southern and the Cincinntai, Hamilton and

Dayton, ever known in the Alabama legislature, the bill having passed through both houses several times by reason of amendments being tacked on. It finally passed both bodies in due form and went to the gov-ernor for his signature. He vetoed it on account of its unconstitutionality in that it liseriminated against alien stockholders, The house today, by a vote of 53 to 35 de-clined to pass the bill over the veto of the executive and thus settled the matter

finally. A motion was made in the senate this morning that that body go into executive session for the purpose of reconsidering the vote by which the nomination of Clonoel Wyly C. Tunstall for the railroad commissioner, was rejected on Saturday, but it failed of passage by a vote of 20 to 70. Being apprized of the senate's action, Governor Oates nominated his private secretary, Captain Harvey Jones, for the place and his nomination was promptly confirmed. Captain Jones is one of the best mer and truest democrats in the state, and his nomination gives almost universal satis faction. He was not an applicant for the place and was more astonished than anyplace and was more astonished than any-body else when he found out that the en-velope which he carried from the governor to the president of the senate contained his own name. Mr. Ross Smith, whose ap-pointment was confirmed on Saturday, is from Birmingham. Captain Jones lives in Mobile and as Colonel Shorter, the third member of the commission, is from Eufau-la, the three divisions of the state are at .la, the three divisions of the state are at last represented on the commission. As the place pays the same as the governorship of the setate, \$5,000, they are greatly sought after. There were sixty prominent men among the appleants.

The value policy fire insurance bill died in the senate after all. The adjusters bill and the bill providing for the taxing of gross premiums, however, passed and were

gross premiums, however, passed and were signed by the governor

Raises a Breeze. A lively breeze was created in the house tonight by a resolution in the form of a protest by Colonel John to defeat the bill prepared by the joint revenue committee and the passage of the compromise substi-tute for it. Colonel John's protest was se-vere in its wording and the almost univer-sal opinion was that the gentleman as-persed the honesty of the members. The protest charged, among other things, that the populists, with the combination of the meaning the democratic members who op-posed the bill, had robbed the revenue bill of its provisions, which sought to make the rich bear their part of the :ax burdens. Half a dozen vigorous assaults were made on Mr. John's motives. They were depersonal reflections. The house ordered it put upon the record, but adopted a resclu-tion setting out the fact that while the house recognized the constitutional right of a member to have spread upon the record his protest, the house repelled and denied

ents of facts contained in the gentleman's protest.

A magnificent silver service was presented to Speaker Clark by the members of the house, to which he responded beautifully. A similar token of regard was presented to President Pettus in the shape of a handsome gold-headed cane by the senate. The clock had to be set back several times and the meeting adjourned finally after 1

and the meeting adjourned finally after 1 FIXING UP A TRUCE.

Conservators and Tillmanites Try to

Avert a Bitter Campaign.

Columbia, S. C., February 18.—(Special.)—
The moderate, conservative and Tillmanite leaders held a secret conference here tonight. It is understood that the covatives sought an equal division bet the factions of the delegates to the od that the conser the factions of the delegates stitutional convention, hoping thus to obtain a non-partisan convention and avert a bitter campaign. Representing the conservatives were Editor Hemphili, of The News and Courier; Senator Barnwell, of News and Courier; senator Moses, of Sumter, and Senator Sloan, of Columbia. Senator-elect Tillman and Governor Evans represented the reformers. It is impossible to lear the result of the conference. It is doubtful if anything was accomplished. The wing of the conservatives favoring

A Hunter Accidentally Killed. Brewton, Ala., February 18.—While re-turning from a camp hunt, the horses of J. T. Booth took fright and began to run. He reined them into an obstruction and the sudden stop precipitated him and John Franklin, Jr., to the ground. A loaded gun in the buggy was discharged by the concussion and the load struck Possellin and the load.

heart, causing instant death. NORTON AND QUINN IN COURT. They Plead Not Guilty to the Charge

sion and the load struck Franklin near the

Brought by the Strikers. Brooklyn, N. Y., February 18.—President Norton and Superintendent Quinn, of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, pleaded not guilty this morning in the court of gen-eral sessions to the charge of violating the eral sessions to the charge of violating the ten hour law. The alleged violation occur-red on January 12th, two days before the strike began. S. S. Whitehouse, counsel for the company, asked permission to in-spect the minutes of the grand jury in order to ascertain upon what evidence the indict-ments were found. The court reserved its decision upon this point.

The crowd of trolley ear strikers who went out on a strike six weeks or more ago that applied for reinstatement at the offices of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, jammed Montague street, from hours later,

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Clinton street almost to the city hall square this morning. Mr. Bogardus said it would take all day to register the men's names and he promised to give them work in the craft of their applications as vacancies were made on his system. The strikers are still muttering threats against President Norton. They said they would have been glad to call off the strike on his line, but The Lobbrists Could Not Pass the Bill that when they went to get their back pay he compelled them to cut off the company's buttons on their clothes and told them they would never again be employed by COLONEL JOHN RAISES A BREEZE

> ELECTRICAL WORKERS STRIKE. Nine Hundred Men Quit Work in New

New York, February 18.—The electrical workers—900 men—went out on strike today. At noon the board of walking delegates of the building trades took charge of the strike and if any firm gives employment to any electrical workers who are not members of the electrical workers union, this board declares that it will order a strike of every man in the building trades, and as the board claims its mandate will extend to every man at work anywhere within a radius of fifty miles of this city 80,000 men will go out on strike when ordered.

National Miners' Convention. Columbus, O., February 18.—At the session of the National Miners' convention today, Patrick McBryde, of Ohio, with A. C. Pearee, of Ohio, Phil H. Penna, of Indiana, and J. C. Clarkson, of Iowa, were dana, and convention of the elected delegates to the convention of the American Federation of Labor, which will meet in New York next December. John McBride was defeated for a delegate, and unless he secures a proxy and gets in the convention that way, he will be ineligible for re-election as president. A resolution was adopted excluding a local newspaper reporter because the paper had denounced the national officials in strong terms editorially, especially the McBriles.

plosion in a Mine.

Pottsville, Pa., February 18.—By an explosion of mine gas at 10 o'clock this morning in the West Bear Ridge colliery of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, at Mahanoy Plane, six miners were killed and five were burned, four of them probably fatally.

PETER GREENBACK, St. Clair, JOSEPH GLIBE, Crescent Hill. THOMAS DURKIN, Girardville. BENJAMIN REABER, Mahanoy PETER KLINE, Ashland, ANTHONY MYERS, Ashland.

The first five men were probably in ly killed and it was some time before bodies were recovered from the wre but Myers was taken out alive an

but Myers was taken out alive and died the way to the hospital.

The injured were: Edward Davis, Girville; William Minney, Ashland; William Goff, Ashland; John Lamey, Mahao Plone; William Davis, Mahanoy Plone; Was only slightly hurt.

The origin of the explosion is not know but it is supposed that a naked lamp nited a large body of gas that had let loose from a blast that was made the gangway. The explosion set fire to timbers of what is called the "monkey way," cutting off the escape of the five killed in the mine.

The six men who were taken out a were nearest the gangway and escaped

were nearest the gangway and escaped the suffocating fumes of the gas and the ava-lanche of coal and timber which followed

the explosion.

A flerce fire broke out in the gangway. A fierce fire broke out in the gangway, but nevertheless the work of rescuing the imprisoned men or recovering their bodies if dead, was at once proceeded with. A line of hose was run into the gangway and between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon the dead bodies of the five men were recovered. The fire in the mine is still raging flercely and is in a place not easy of access. The mine officials hope to be able to extinguish the flames before they get a hold on the coal, for in that case the mine would have coal, for in that case the m

to be flooded and over eight hun would be thrown out of work. Th has a capacity of 260,000 tons and CHINESE ON A SPREE.

A Wake Follows the Burial of Moy Hung Ti.
Tung Qual, the Chincse interp

came from Chicago to investigate the der of Moy Hung Ti at Macon, is a man of mystery. He attended the funeral of the Celestial at Westview on Sunday, but since then he has not been seen. The Chinese refuse to give any regarding him and he has kept away from all white people. At the laundry of Sam Sang, on Whitehall street in the James Block, the funeral of Ti was celebrated

Block, the funeral of Ti was celebrated by a genuine wake. Sam Sang has been a leading spirit in the Chinese colony here for several months and since the death of Ti has done the most of the talking for his people. Yesterday he was in a state of intoxication and refused to say where the Chicago man was.

Sam Sang was ably seconded in his spree by another Chinaman, who had a severe headache. When asked where Tung Quai was he held his hands to his head and said: "Tung Quai; don't know. I sick: know.

was he held mis hands to his head and said: "Tung Qual; don't know. I sick; know. Tung Qual no know where at. Go way; tell nobody."

That was more than any of the others would say. At none of the laundries were any of the Chinese at work and none of them knew anything about Tung Qual.

TING CHOW HAD NO NOTICE That the Japanese Were to Bon

London, February 18.-The Times corre-London, February 18.—The Times correspondent in Shanghai telegraphs:

"American missionaries confirm the the report that Ting Chow was defenseless when the Japanese fired on the town. They declare that the Japanese gave no notice of the bombardment, and the Chinese did not reply to the fire The camp is some distance from the city."

The Times correspondent a Hong Kong says the warship Mercury has gone to Formosa in consequence of the black fing outrages.

Japanese Saluted. The Central News correspondent in Chee

Foo says:

"The foreigners who were taken pries at Wei-Hai-Wei, with the one extion of Nowei, have arrived here steamship Kang Chi brought the bois the Chinese naval officers who come suicide. The Japanese saluted the Chi, bidding a solemn and reveren well to Admiral Ting's body. The were greatly impressed. The Japane were greatly impressed. The Japanes not come to Chee Foo. Junks broug Chinese soldiers from Wei-Hai-Wei

going passenger train on the Know I hand Ohio road tonight several miles for here, and both legs were cut off. He oled two

GA

otes, and a run on the treasury department

It must be remembered that the with-drawals at New York while made by the banks are not made for their own inter-

these leading transactions through New York, and, in fact, the treasury was in

formed by one banking stablishment in New York that they had over one hundred and fifty requests for gold in exchange

for notes over its counters on Wednesday

In considering the details of the contract it must be remembered that the treasury

was dealing with a cummunity more or less excited and panicky, and that foreigner

had been for a long time distrustful regard

ing American securities, and had sent large quantities to this country for sale. The

had taken part in the November syndicate

and had seen the bonds purchased at that time at 117, rise sharply to 119 and fall thereafter to 116-the latter figure showing a net loss of 3 per cent on the price paid

by the syndicate and taking this in con

that a higher price could not be obtained In fact, it was difficult to make any deal

ings at all. After trying for four days t

get a reduction even to 3.3-8 per cent it was found absolutely impossible to obtain it, and the position was too critical to admit of further delay. It was currently reported

and generally accepted by the public tha

a rate of 31/2 per cent would be obtained. This is equivalent to a little over 1091/4.

This is equivalent to a little over 109%. The actual amount paid by the contractors

is 104.4996, or a shade below the rate of 33

per cent. The difference in the two price

is about 4% or somewhat under \$3,000,000, out of which is to be paid the expanses of controlling the market for exchange, the difference between London and New York

being 5 cents on the pound, or over 1 per

-which are very

ent on the transaction; the necessary consissions, interest, taxes—which are visiting the constant of the cons

ay take place before the entire amount

WOMEN'S NATIONAL COUNCIL.

econd Triennial Council in Session

at Washington.

Washington, February 18.—The secontriennial of the National Council of Womer of the United States, to give the full title

gan this morning, and for two weeks will

wide with congress interest in Washing-n affairs. It is safe to say that never

isic hall at 10 o'clock, when the forma

when Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall, of In-

distapolis, the president of the national council, rapped for order from the stage

at one end of the hall, she looked down

upon a representative gathering of women from every section of the country and a few from other countries, while the galleries

-male and female-apparently

above were crowded with an appreciative

thoroughly in sympathy with the objects of the meeting. The gathering was not only

representative from a geographical stand oint, but from those of appearance and

there. Dress reformers and women in

rowns of the modest sat side by side, while here and there could be seen quaint bon-nets of a quakeress. Acknowledged loaders

society, noblewomen in the European caping of the term, and several noted for

wealth in their own right or that of their husbands, were there on an equal footing with delegates from the ranks of those who

work for their daily bread. All ages were

likewise in evidence, varying from the more than three score and ten of Miss Susan B.

Anthony, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, to the mineteen years of Miss Augusta Howard,

president of the Georgia auxiliary of Miss

anthony's organization. It was truly

the countess of Aberdeen, president of the

International Council of Women, and best

tian Temperance Union; Mrs. Russell Sage,

lowing in the footsteps of Dr. Parkhurst; Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Washington, D. C., president of the Women's Republican Asso-ciation of the United States; Mrs. H. Slo-

cum, of Illinois, president of the National

ness Miller, the dress reformer; Mrs. Mary French Sheldon, of Massachusetts, the Afri-can explorer; Dr. Jennie Lozier, of New

York; Mrs. Lillie Deveraux Blake, of New

York; Rev. Annie Beverank Biake, of New York; Rev. Annie Ford Eastman, of Elimi-ra, N. Y.; Rev. Caroline J. Bartlett, of Kalamazoo, Mich., the female ministers of the gospel; Mrs. Laura Curtis Bullard, of Brooklyn, who shares with Mrs. Hetty

A number of fraternal organizations not

in the council were also represented. These societies number twenty and included the Women's First Dental Association of the

Women's First Dental Association of the United States, the Women's National Indian Association, the National Women's Aux-iliary Keely League, the National League of Colored Women, the Legion of Loyal Women, the Working Women's Society, and the International Order of King's Daughters and Sons.

Daughters and sons.

The opening session was merely formal, it began with prayer and this was followed by the introduction of presidents and idegates of organizations forming the national council.

tional council.

The presentation of greetings from the National Council of Women of Canada and the greetings by fraternal delegates from organizations not in the order came next on the programme and the session concluded with the triennal address of President Mary Wright Sewall.

Fidelity is a jewel-so is Dr. Price's Bak.

ing Powder, because it's absolutely pure.

THE FATHER WEPT FOR JOY.

When the Prodigal Son Reaches Home

They Will Kill a Calf.

They Will Kill a Calf.
Gainesville, Fla., February 18.—(Special.)
W. L. Dennis, of Hines City, Miss., who killed Alonzo Pierre, otherwise known as "Frenchy," at a "hobo" camp near here on Christmas Eve, was released from custody today. Dennis is only seventeen years old and is the son of J. F. W. Dennis, a wealthy and influential citizen of Miss.

wealthy and influential citizen of Hines City, but he has been tramping for nearly two years. His father and a friend, Mr. Griffin, came here two weeks ago and to-day had the boy taken before Court Com-missioner R. E. Davis on a writ of habeas corpus. The testimony of three other tramps

propus. The testimony of three other tramps howed that "Frenchy" was advancing or

young Dennis with an open razor when the boy shot and killed him. The commissioners decided that the act was one of self-defense and ordered him discharged. His father cried for joy and bore the boy from the courtroom in his arms. They left for home tonight.

A Pistol Got Him in Jail.

Greensboro, N. C., February 18.—(Special.)—A white man named W. E. Steele got into a controversy with a negro named Gorrel in a barroom in this city Saturday night, and when the negro threw a bottle at him, replied by shooting the negro in the hand and thigh. Steele escaped but was captured this morning and will be tried at this term of court.

Daughters and Sons.

ooklyn, who shares with Mrs. Hetty Green the distinction of being a female mil

Council of Jewish Women; Mrs. Annie Je

before was there such an enthusiastic as

semblage of women as that at Metzero

price several per cent."

keted, and in the present condition of ncial affairs the sale of \$62,000,000 of se-

nection with the possible hostile action on the part of congress, it is not surprising

people with whom the dealings were n

ests, but very largely for the

the 30th of January

customers who are accustomed to ma

HAVE TROUBLE, TOO

Republicans Are as Badly Split as the Democrats Are.

TOM REED IS GOING VERY SLOW

appropriation for the world's fair.

Mr. Williams replied that he did, but
that he had done so reluctantly. He Is Playing to the Goldbug Vote but I lot Offending Any More Than He Can Help. The exposition bill provides that the cen-tennial company shall give satisfactory proof to the secretary of the treasury that

Washington, February 18 .- (Special.)stranger dropped in at either of the capitol about this and listening to a financia debate would quickly make up his mind that there were only two political parties represented, as there are only two sides presented. It is true that there are still pocrats, republicans and populists in tallists or monometallists-in favor of the double standard of gold and silver or single standard of gold, and as this estion his driven all other issues into a en are first divided in respect to it alone the issue of gold bonds, Of the 120 ayes, 8 were democrats and 33 republicans; of the and 10 populists, the latter party unant mously, and the two other parties by torities voting against the bonds.

Voting for the bonds were only 12 states nd against them were 27 states; Idaho and Nevada not represented in the vote, would increased the number of negative states to 29. Florida, Louisiana and West ury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and also in order to provide the moneys necessary to be paid out of the treasury on account of appropriations heretofore made for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1893, June 30, 1894, and June 30 1895, and not covered in the treasury, the secretary of the treasury, with the approval of the president, be, and is hereby authorized to, from time to time, borrow on the credit of the United States, such an amount of certificates of indebteaness, payable to the bearer, of the denominations of \$20, \$50 and \$100, or any multiple of \$100 not exceeding \$1,000, as may be needed for said purposes, bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding 31 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after two years from their date; and the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized with the approximations. Virginia split even,

The sectional division is noticeable. In states east of Ohio and north of here, 64 bers, 36 democrats and 28 republicans voted for the resolution, while only 13 mem rs, one democrat and 12 reput ed against it. In the states north of the nia. 32 members, 27 democrats and 5 repub icans, voted for the bonds and 91 members ocrats, 49 republicans and 10 popu lists against them. Leaving out the south entirely the resolution was last by 96 ayes to 104 noes, a western adverse majority o 59 overcoming an eastern favorable majoriof 51. Now, the south comes in with ves vote of 24 democrats and a nav vote of 61 democrats and 2 republicans, adding 35 the adverse majority.

Republicans Divided, Too. The vote shows, as did the other vote de feating the Springer bill, a wide republican in the especialy at the west, where only five representatives, three of whom were from cinnati. St. Louis and Chicago, supported the resolution. This division is as serious as any now existing in the democratic party, and it is an honest division and no gallery play. It is not true that Mr. Reed ould have carried his party with him in upport of the resolution, if he had made effort. On account of his assured position as the coming speaker he should have ns in the next house dependent upon for chairmanships of committees and other good places. But he knew he could ot carry his party with him, so he repair ed from anything like coercion because nseless, and just now he does not what

He has placed himself, however, on the England and New York solid for him in the next national republican convention. and his friends believe that in the inevitable contest in that body the east will trol, and he is becoming to be considered eastern gold candidate. Mr. Hopkins, nois, a leading republican of the ways d means committee, opposing the bonds, mber of ten years' standing, says, the defeat of the resolution that Mr. ed cannot now expect the support o old bonds, or any bonds, to the retirement f the greenbacks, and many of them favor free and independent silver coinage, and number of these latter is increasing eastern and western republicans as ere is or ever was between eastern and ern and southern dmocrats.

to make any more enemies than he ca

There is no doubt that party ties are very everely strained, and that it is getting to ossible to maintain present alignats with both the great parties split ide open on the one issue which demands ent and will never let up until it is tled right. What is to be the outcome just now very uncertain. Eastern re ins hope to defeat and control western republicans in the next national conntion, and eastern democrats will put no ing blocks in the way. These latter are the worst enemies of silver in the country, and would prefer a victorious republian party, united on a gold standard, to ssful democratic party on the biilic standard of Washington, Jefferand Hamilton, in successful operation for over eight years.

HENRY JONES.

A VICTORY FOR NASHVILLE.

A Pavorable Report to Be Made for Washington, February 18.—After a number of weeks of persistent effort Representative Washington, of Tennessee, secured today a favorable report from the house committee on the bill appropriating \$125,000 for a government exhibit at the Nashville exposition, to be held next year. Of the thirteen members present eight favored the bill. These were Messrs, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Livingston of Georgia, Robertson of Louisiana, Coombs of New York, Hen-

Increased Appetite is one of the first good effects felt by users of Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil with Hypophosites. Good appetite begets

Scott's Emulsion

s a fat food that provides its on appetite and digestion it is a wonderful help to both.

Scott's Emulsion arrests the progress of Consumption, Bronchitis, Scrofula, and other wasting diseases by raising a barrier of healthy flesh, strength

and nerve.

od by Sous & Bowne, N. Y. All drag

THE GOLD BROKERS.

made strong speeches favoring the appro-priation and Mr. Williams, of Illinois, was

equally pronounced in his opposition. When he had finished Washington charged him with inconsistency and asked the Illinois member if he had not voted in favor of the

they have raised the sum of \$750,000 before

the government appropriation shall be

eign countries for display at the exposition shall be admitted free of duty under regu-lations to be provided by the secretary of

TREASURY CERTIFICATES

Authorized by the Sundry Civil Ap-

propriation Bill.

Washington, February 18.—The sundry civil appropriation bill, as reported to the senate this afternoon, authorizes the issue of \$100,000,000 of treasury certificates to

eet the current expenses of the treasury;

Washington, and fixes the interest of

appropriates money for the Blaine property

Mrs. Figine at \$150,000, with a provision that the interest of the lessees shall be fix-

ed by process of condemnation in the

The following is the treasury certificate

"Section 2. That in order to provide the moneys not supplied from the current revenues and miscellaneous receipts necessary for the execution of this act and necessary for the execution of any act, or all the other sets."

ing the present session of congress, appro-priating money to be paid out of the treas-ury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and also in order to provide the moneys

heir date; and the secretary of the treas-iry is hereby authorized, with the appro-

such certificates in payment at par. And, the secretary of the treasury may, in his discretion, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by him, sell and dispose of the certificates herein authorized at designated deposits and control and disposits at the designated deposits and designated designated designated deposits and designated designa

the errificates herein authorized at designated depositories of the United States, and at such postoffices as he may select; and, the secretary shall use the momeys received for such certificates for the purposes herein prescribed, and for none other; provided, that the total amount of such certificates shall not exceed \$100,000,000; and, provided further, that the power to issue such certificates shall terminate on the 1st of July, 1896. And hereafter any United States bonds sold or disposed of shall be offered at the public for a period of not less than twenty days, under rules and regulations prescribed by the secretary of the treasury, and shall be sold to the highest bidder in case such bids, or any of them, are satisfactory."

The amendment originally introduced by

The amendment originally introduced by

Senator Dolph, of Oregon, which proposed to include in the sundry civil bill an ap-propriation of \$3,000 for sugar bounty for

of the new tariff law, repealing the bounty provisions of the McKinley bill was no

passed upon by the senate committee on appropriations today for the reason that

mittee, was absent. It was stated tha

nator favors the appropriation, a majori ty report, as coming from the committee, will be ordered to be made, putting the bounty amendment in the bill.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Three Bills Passed and Two De

Washington, February 18 .- The house to-

day devoted four hours to the transaction of business under the suspension of the rules, during which time three measures were passed and two defeated. Those passed were bills for fixing the minimum rension of repositors.

n of pensioners of the Mexican

and the Indian wars from 1822 to 1842 at \$12 per month, amending the statutes concerning the regulation of steam vessels and and granting Mount Vernon barracks, Ala., to that state for public purposes. The

measures defeated were to create a retired

list for the revenue cutter service and granting to the Alamonte Water Company

the right to construct dams across the St-Louis and Colquet rivers in Minnesota.

An hour was devoted to the naval appro-

An hour was devoted to the naval appropriation bill. A point of order was made by Mr. Sayers, of Texas, against the paragraph authorizing an increase in the enlisted force of the navy. Mr. O'Neill, of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee, reserved his decision until tomorrow.

The resignation of Representative Wilson, of Washington, senator-elect, was received and accepted. An effort was made to fix the hour of meeting tomorrow at 11 o'clock, but no quorum could be induced to vote upon the proposition, so it was withdrawn and the house at 5:15 o'clock adjourned until tomorrow at noon.

Several efforts were made, unavailingly, to get unanimous consent for the passage

Several efforts were made, unavailingly, to get unanimous consent for the passage of private bills.

Price's Cream Baking Powder has at-

ned perfection. It's absolutely pure.

Bill Appropriating \$20,000 for an

FAVORABLY REPORTED.

an Exhibit Before the House.

Raleigh, N. C., February 18.—(Special.)— The house committee on agriculture today favorably reported the bill making a \$20,000

appropriation for an exhibit at the At-

lanta exposition.

The principal new bills introduced in the legislature today were the following: To enforce the payment of taxes on insolvent

debts; to incorporate the Morganton and

debts; to incorporate the Morganitan and Shelby railway; to incorporate the Roancke Railway and Bridge Company; to regulate hours of labor in manufactories; to provide for school draws in each school district; to compel taxpayers to list their solvent credits; to incorporate the Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company; to appropriate \$8,000 for the women's exhibit at the Atlanta expesition; to amend the constitution by prohibiting any officials from taking free passes from railways and to provide for a revision and digest of the public laws; a bill to create another cause of divorce was tabled by the senate. Interest centered in the great debate in the house on the bill to make 6 per cent the legal rate of interest. This debate lasted over four hours. The fusion caucus had ordered that the bill be passed just as it came from the senate.

the bill be passed just as it came from the senate.

Nineteen amendments were offered, mainly by democrats, Among these were the following: To put national banks on the same footing as individuals in regard to usury; to make 7 per cent the legal rate; to except call loans; to except any counties which wish to refund their bonds; to except building and loan associations; to leave the question of interest to the vote of the people; to provide that the act shall not apply to commercial paper. Every amendment was voted down and the bill passed, Il to 15. Of the fifteen nine were democrats and six republicans. The latter bolted the fusion caucus and boldly announced this in their speeches. One of them was French, of New Hanover, who is chairman of the joint fusion caucus, and the other was excongressman Ewart. The populists voted solidly for the bill, which they have made the main issue in legislation, giving it precedence even of the election law and county government bills.

lanta exposition.

year 1894, earned prior to the passage

copriations today for the reason that vote was a tie and Senator Cullom, of

Cockrell, of Missouri, chairman of mittee, will endeavor to see Mr. and, if he finds that the Illinois

ois, one of the members of the con

he other acts, passed or to be pas

available. Provision

the treasury.

articles which shall be imp

is also made the

derson of Iowa, Grout of Vermont, Cannon of Illinois, and Washington of Tennessee. The five negative votes were cast by Messrs. Dockery of Missouri, O'Neill of Massachusetts, Brookshire of Indians, Williams of Illinois, and Sayers of Texas. Messrs. Henderson, Grout and Livingston made strong speeches favoring the appro-Senator Gray Makes a Defense of Secretary Carlisle.

HE TELLS HOW THE RESERVE FELL

Wall Street Surely Has the Country by the Leg, as Mr. Cleveland Said-Millions in the Last Deal

Washington, February 18 .- A statement prepared in the treasury department on the condition of the gold reserve in the treasury and the necessity for the recent bond sale to the Belmont-Morgan syndicate was made public property today in the ren-ate by Mr. Gray, of Delaware. In his remarks to the senate he made use of some of the figures, but did not burden the sen-ate by reading all the facts.

The statement, as held by him in his

was in the treasury: Gold bullion, \$43,28 865; gold coin, \$51,320,516; gold certificates, \$15,-759. This left of net coin and bullfon only \$35,570,516, gold certificates being in circula-tion against the remainder. Of the coin only \$9,700,334 was in New York, where alone redemption of United States notes could be nade in the east. It was on Welnesday, January 30th, that Subtreasurer Jordan, at New York, telephoned the treasury 1676 that he "thought he could hold out until Saturday," or, in other words, that if the \$9,000,000 gold coin was withdrawn, as then seemed praboble, the government would have to decline redeeming United States

notes and treasury notes in goil. From December 1, 1894, to February 21 the withdrawals of gold amounted to \$80, 786,302, of which only \$26,852,59 was exported, leaving \$43,000,000 hoarded; or in other words, as the statement puts it. "the citizens of the United States had lost faith in the ability of the government to cont Lue to pay gold for its notes and a run on the treasury had commenced."

It was in this condition of affairs that the

Morgan-Belmont agreement was entered For four days the treasury officers tried to get a reduction to 15sc. interest, but without success.

The actual figure paid by the sindicate

for the bonds are \$104.4946, or a shade be-low the 2% per cent interest sale. The difference between the figures at which the the expense of controlling the exchange market. A computation made in official circles for

the information of several senators shows that the Belmont-Morgan contract, as agreed upon, will yield the syndicare more than \$200,000 in the difference in the value of ounce gold and gold coin of the standard weight coming within the limit of teler-

of a general withdrawal of gold for the of hoarding in this country were oticed. These increased rapidly, culminating on the 25th of January in tot drawals of \$7,156,046 on that day. drawals of \$7,156,046 on that day. On the 28th of January the first message of the president, on the urgency of the situation, was presented to congress. On that day over four millions were withdrawn. On the following day-January 29th-over millions were withdrawn, and owing to the failure of congress to act, or apparently, to appreciate the situation, the withdrawals rose on the 30th of January to nearly \$4,000,000. On the evening of that day neotiations were taken up in New York, nd the first publication in the newspapers that the government was about to un take something, appeared, and on the of January the withdrawals dropped to \$2,395,920. Further publication, on the 1st of February, affected the situation, so that only \$1,454,865 were withdrawn, and on the announcement of the newspapers (which, however, was not true), that the negotiations had been satisfactorily completed, the withdrawals practically ceased, and on that day about \$1,100,000 were returned to the treasury. The total withdrawals on February 2d were only \$67,389. The delay, however, in making public the announce-ment had created some uneasiness, and on the 5th the withdrawals rose to \$350,302, and on the report of a hitch in the negotia tions the withdrawals rose on the following day to over \$729.000. Messrs, Belmont & Mcrgan, however, came to Washington and the papers on the morning of February 7th nced that the negotiations had not been broken off and the withdrawals fell to \$357,000, and on the day following—the 8th of February—the contract was signed, president of the National Women's Chris of New York; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Gram of New York, president of the Nation and the second message of the president to congress, the withdrawals on that amounting to \$273,101, and on the four seeding days as follows: February 9th, sent to congress, the withdrawals on that \$232,300; February 11th, \$119,330; February

"From early in the year every effort had been made to gather gold coin and collect it at New York and Boston, the principal point of withdrawals for shipment abroad, but on February 2d all of the gold coin 12th, \$27,008; February 13th, \$36,540. which could be collected with safety was collected at these points. On Saturday, the 2d of February, the total amount of free gold coin in the subtreasury York amounted to \$9,700,334.50, and the only possible way of adding to that was from possible way of adding to that was from the mints whose total coinage at San Francisco, New Orleans and Philadelphia was only about \$200,000 per diem. The total amount of gold coin owned by the United States government was exceeded by the demand certificates outstanding aga and the government was practically bor-rowing gold coin from the owners of these lemand certificates and substituting gold bullion in its place in order to carry specie payments in gold. The re that day of coin and bullion over outstanding certificates was \$42.612.432.
On Wednesday evening, the 30th of Janu-

ary, the assistant treasurer at New York reported to the treasury department Washington that he thought he could on until Saturday, but that the next day might decide the situation.

Between December 17, 1894, and February 13, 1895, the total amount of withdraw of gold was \$80,786,302 and the exports of of gold was soo, 100,002 and the exports of gold during the same period amounted to only \$36,852,339—showing that about \$43,000,-600 had been withdrawn for hoarding pur-

Prove their Worth.

That is what thousands of people, speaking out of their own experience, say to their friends in regard to

Allcock's **Porous Plaster**

the most marvelous external remedy known for all sorts of pains and aches in the back, limbs, chest or side. Do Not Be Persunded to accept a sub-

Allcock's Corn Shields, Allcock's Bunion Shields, Have no equal as a relief and cure for corns

Brandreth's Pills stand at the front. The longer in use the stronger is their po

poses in this country during this period.
In other words, that the citizens of the
United States had lost fait hin the ability
of their government to pay gold for its HAD NOT THE HEART

commenced. That this gold has not gone into the banks is shown by the fact that on December 1, 1894, the total amount held by the banks was \$96,000,000, and on the 1st of February, 1896, \$83,000,000 or \$13,000,0000 less than was held on December 1, 1894. Willie Could Not Tell Colonel Way His Fears.

A TERRIBLE SHOT FROM A WITNESS

Indge Speer Tells the Jurors That They ust Not Notice Mr. Wilson's State ment-Mr. Fleming's Condition.

Savannah, Ga., February 18. - (Special.)-The suit of Colonel Charlton H. Way, trustee, against the Royal Insurance Compay, of London, to recover the amount of a \$3,000 policy on his house and furniture at seaulieu, destroyed by fire in February, 1894, was taken up by Judge Speer in the United States court today. The questions involved are different from those consected with the suit in the city court against the Western Assurance Company, in which Colonel Way got a verdict. Messys, Wilson Colonel Way got a verdict. Messra, Wilson and Grady sent Colonel Way a letter, notice fying him of the cancellation of the policy four days before the fire. Iney asthe amount due as a return premium. Mrs. Way testified that she opened the letter and that it contained no check. Colone! Way also testified that no check was received

and that he so notified the agents.

While the testimony was being taken tonight Mr. W. L. Wilson, one of the agents, was asked why he had agreed to endeavor to secure additional insurance for Colonel Way in the Royal when Colonel Way asked him to do so. Mr. Wilson replied that it was because he did not like to tell Colonel Way that he believed if any additional insurance were given him he would burn ais house down. Judge Speer called the witness on this statement and said it was entirely imthe jury to take no notice whatev and said the witness would not be allowed to make an accusation of felony egainst the plaintiff without pleading it in writing before the court. The testimony in the case will be concluded tomorrow.

Captain R. G. Fleming is no Letter. He may linger three or four days.

Was the Treaty Violated? Major W. T. Gary, United States district attorney, returned from Brunswick tonight, where he has been at the request of Sec-retary of State Gresham to investigate the complaint of a Norwegian captain who was arrested there on warrants for larceny sworn out by two sailors in 1893, in which putes arising between that country's sailors shall be settled before the consuls or vice consuls representing it at the ports of Major Gary has fully investigated the matter, but will say noth-ing as to his conclusions until his report has been filed with the state department.

From every test Price's Baking Powder pears the verdict, "absolutely pure."

CHARITY IN ATHENS. One Applicant Wanted Chicken Soup

and Poached Eggs.

Athens, Ga., February 18.—(Special.)—Mr. Athens, Ga., February 35. Gerary 35. George T. Jackson, of Augusta, who is in attendance upon the University of Georgia, was struck in the eye and painfully injured while snowballing a few days ago.

The Work of Charity.

The work of relieving the distressed in Athens has about been concluded. It has been a labor of love and has brought N. . . many hearts.

The soliciting committee found no trouble n securing all they needed, contributions

ranging from \$25 to 5 cents, the latter being given by a very poor man, who said it was all he had. The amount expended in charity in Athens during the past week is about \$2,000.

Two Rare Negroes.
Two cases came before the attention of the relief committee that caused great

George Terrell. He said he was eighty-five years old, but any one could see he was not more than forty years old, but any one could see he was not more than forty.

He said he remembered the civil war, the Indian war and the war of 1812, but not the Mexican war. He was sure he saw the "stairs" when they fell in 1833.

He gave himself away again when he said his master was about twenty-two years old and owned him during the war.

Judge Howell Cobb, a member of the relief committee, told George he would have to get his family Bible to prove his age and then the committee might help him. But George never came back with the Bible.

This morning a regro man came into

This morning a regro man came into headquarters asking for food. He was investigated and deemed a worthy case. When the flour and meat were offered him, he said: "Here's what I want, gem'men, please." He handed over a piece of paper, which read as follows: "Chicken scup, poached eggs, stewed chicken."

poached eggs, stewed chicken."

The Gresham Story.

The whereabouts of Mr. W. T. Gresham remain unknown, although several clues have been obtained. Mr. Jack Dudley who lives in East Athens, says that fast Thursday morning a stranger came to his house about 5 o'clock. He gave his name as Gresham and stayed there all day. He was nearly frozen when he came in. He left Thursday evening, and it is thought he went to Greenville, S. C. There is something mysterious in the fact, however, that he should have got off the train at Pope's station, put his valise on the front porch of his relative's house and then walked all the way to Athens.

The foul play idea has been given up now. The foul play idea has been given up now,

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live bet-

rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health or the pure liquid laxative principles embraced is the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and feverand permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from

nevs, Liver and Bowels without weak-ening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is man-ufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

but inquiries are still being made as to Will Open Monday Night.

The Commercial Club of Athens, num bering about 180 members, will open the new clubrooms formally on next Mondanight. Preparations are being made for this opening and it will be an affair of grea enthusiasm. The club will then get down to work in earnest upon affairs of interest to the city.

The Demosthenean Anniversary The ninety-fourth anniversary of the Demosthenean Literary Society of the University of Georgia will be observed tomorrow morning at 10:30 o'clock at the chapel. Mr. Joseph J. Bennett, of Jefferson, will be the grator of the day and will deliver an address upon the subject, "Secession No Stigma."

SVENGALI DID IT.

Barr Claims That He Was Hypnotized and Forged the Check.

and Forged the Check.
Waycross, Ga., February 18.—(Special.)—
It is evident that Clarence E. Barr, the
young forger, was non compos mentis at the
time of his forgery, and that his crime is due to a hypnotic spell given him by stranger hypnotist in Savannah two weeks ago. Barr is now himself again, and the hot tears trickled down his pale cheeks this afternoon as he told the story of his crime to a Constitution correspondent. Th prisoner was standing shivering agains his cell. The cold weather and worry and embarrassment of his downfall are telling owns a valuable graphophone, which wa sent to Chicago recently for repairs. He waited for the machine's return severa reeks, but could not hear from it. He los some money at Savannah, and told a stranger of it, and the stranger hypnotized him.

ed him.

Barr says he was told by the stranger that the quickest way to recover his loss would be to forge a check. Barr went to Jacksonville and stayed there two weeks. when his board bill was presented for payment. Barr had only \$7, and he was in sad plight. His graphophone was still de layed, and so he came here to shun th embarrassment which would non-payment of his board. As he passed the Bank of Waycross his pockets felt un-comfortably light, and an impulse seized nim to forge a check, which a twinkling of an eye. He could not co trol himself, some unknown power having had possession of him.

Barr was thought to be demented in Jacksonville and he claims that he is the of the stranger in Savannah.

TWO MEN DROWNED. They Were Too Cold to Swim and Sank

in the Satilla.

Waycross, Ga., February 18.—(Special.)—A report from Sherly says that ten negroe were drowned one day last week in Satilla river at the bridge of the groes were raftsmen and were on a raft of cypress timber. They became almost frozen, Their faces, hands and feet were frost bitten and their limbs were so ber that they were powerless in steering the raft. The freshet had reached the highest mark and the raft became unmanageable. The negroes were weak could not stand up. Fina perate and rolled off the raft into the riv and tried to reach the shore. They were unable to swim, being so cold. They soon sank and their bodies were found noating in the water a few days afterward. BROUGHT FROM TEXAS.

Henry Walker, of Gordon County, Is

a Prisoner. n Prisoner.

Calhoun, Ga., February 18.—(Special.)—
Henry Walker, who killed Will Smith in a poolroom here several months ago, has been captured and is now in Gordon county to the Walker was captured in Toward In The Leaf jail. Walker was captured in Texas last week and Deputy Sheriff Johnson, of the inty, went after him, returning yesterday morning with the prisoner. A number of Walker's friends called at the jail to see him today and he talked freely and

seemed in good spirits.

Columbus, Ga., February 18 .- (Special.)-Appropriate and interesting exercises com-Appropriate and interest and deeds of George memorative of the life and deeds of George Peabody were held in all of the public schools of this city today. Tomorrow Judge Butt will hear an appli-

ion for bail for the Marion councy while cation for ball for the martin county of old cappers, charged with the murder of old man Green Wells. Those under indictment are Rev. J. R. Kidd, Smith Turner, Tom Boland, Gus Elliott and Charles Ture They are represented by Wyane, Miller & are Rev. J. R. Kide, Smith Turner, Tom ham, of Buena V

Perished in the Snow

Albany, Ga., February 18.—(Special.)—The body of Jeannette Nelson, an aged negro woman, was found vesterday on the Walker plantation, about ni Walker plantation, about him which the city. The woman was partially demented and would wander from home. It is supposed that she got lost, and, being overtaken by the heavy mow of Thursday night, became exhausted and froze to death.

In a Critical Condition

Albany, Ga., February 18.—(Special.) Mr. Thomas Palmer, a prominent citizen of Camilla, now lies in a critical condition at the Albany inn. While waiting for a meal at a restaurant this morning he was suddenly overtaken with heart failure and came very near expiring before a paysician could reach him. He may recover, but his condition is critical.

Price's Baking Powder alone enjoys the distinction of being absolutely pure.

PRONOUNCED A FRAUD.

Thomas Fortune Says That the Emigration Schemes Are Swindles.

Jacksonville, Fla., February 18.—(Special.) A special from Cottondale in Jackson county, the scene of the recent negro riot causbd by "Rev." Willis Gordon, a negro preacher, swindling nearly 5,000 of his race preacher, swinding learly low of his factor out of \$1\$ each on Liberian emigration scheme, says that Gordon is back there trying to work up another exodus by means a new scheme, Strange to say, most of his former dupes are willing to follow

him again.

Timothy Thomas Fortune, the known editor of The Age, a leading negro newspaper of New York city, and a contributor to The New York Sun on Afro-American topics, says of these Liberian enterprises:
"All such schemes are based upon fraud, hypocrisy and chicanery. This west Florida schemer promises homes in Liberia and free transportation thereto. He is too liber-During the talk Fortune expressed him-

self as being strongly opposed to colored preachers taking an active part in politics, it was an incongruous mixture, he said, and the means of stirring up much unnecessary strife. On this subject he will dwell at length in his correspondence to The Sun, Fortune does not think the men of the outh are working to their advantage when they seek to depopulate the south of ne-groes. Said he: "Why the country will be made a wilderness, for the black men work made a winderness, for the black finds winder more hours, receive less wages, and spend more money with the merchants than any other class in the southern states," The colored editor is on a visit to his father and other relatives in this city, which was his home for many years.

INDEPENDENT STUDENTS. They Will Hire a Hall and Have Their Celebrations.

Richmond, Va., February 18.—(Special.)— The literary societies of Randolph Macon college, the leading Methodist school in the south, are mad and have decided not to take any part in the commencement exercises at that institution this year or to have any part of the expenses, but to have a private celebration in their own halls. This course has been adopted in resentment of the action of the trustees in only allowing the societies one night this year, whereas the Franklin and the Washington have in the past allowed a night each for their cele-brations. Heretofore the societies have had Wednesday and Thursday nights, but this year the former had to be given over to the alumni association banquet.

alumni association banquet.

The faculty and executive committee having both been appealed to in vain, the societies of the committee of the c ties, after a debate, refused to compror n Thursday and appointed a committee

on Thursday and appointed a committee to arrange for private celebrations and to advise the authorities that they will neither take part in the commencement nor decorate the college chapel for the Alumni Association meeting.

Much feeling is manifested against the board of trustees. The societies think that they have been badly treated, it is contended without asking the opinion of the societies or consulting them in any way. The promoters of the scheme called a meeting of the board without taking particular care to notify all the members and passed a resolution taking way Wednesday night, which has always been devoted to the celebration of the Washington Literary Society and giving it to the Alumni Association for their banquet.

AN AUGUSTA ESTATE

Report of Special Master Barrett in Capers vs. Kilpatrick.

Augusta, Ga., February 18.-(Special.)-Mr. W. H. Barret, Jr., who was appointed by Judge Rooney special master to investigate in case of T. W. Capers, trustee vs Mary Kirkpatrick et al., application to i sed as trustee, filed his report thi is an important case and its history

is interesting. Mr. Capers, in January, 18 filed a petition in the superior court to r sign as trustee for Mrs. Kirkpatrick at Kirkpatrick. In the petition, it was claime by Capers, that the estate consisted of te onds of the state of Georgia costing \$11,00 and certain small amounts of cash. The matter was referred to Mr. W. H. Barret Jr., as master in June, 1894, and a repoi was then made. In November, 1894, the case was recommitted to the master for a mor was recommitted to the master for a more thorough and searching investigation. The present claim of Mr. Capers is that he has no bonds or money belonging to the trust estate; that the trust estate formerly con-sisting of \$13,000, had been reduced by exsisting of \$13,000, had been reduced by expenditures properly chargeable to something over \$8,000, and the balance of corpus with some \$4,000 in addition had been paid to Mrs. Kirkpatrick, life tenant over and above all other money coming into his hands as agent for Mrs. Kirkpatrick. hands as agent for Mrs. Kirkpatrick.

Mr. Capers admitted that he is legally liable for \$8,000, and claims that Mrs. Kirkpatrick is individually liable to him for \$11,000 paid her by him.

The defendants claim that Capers, by

having alleged in his petition for resigna-tion, that he had this balance, and so stated in his returns to the ordinary and from having so recited in a bond given by him with Mr. Joseph L. Lamar and Mrs. Kirkpatrick as sureties, and from other statements made in writing and orally, was estopped from now denying it. It was claim-ed that only some \$500 expended was prop-

ed that only some \$50 expended was properly chargeable to the corpus estate, instead of \$4,000, as claimed by Mr. Capers; that Mrs. Kirkpatrick was entitled to one-half of the income as life tenant and her daughter, Mrs. McBee, of Greenville, S. C., was entitled to the other half.

It was further claimed that the corpus should and does consist of a balance of \$12,000 in money that the plaintiff has not paid Mrs. Kirkpatrick, more money than the income of the trust estate and other moneys received by her as rent money borrowed and from other sources and that voluntary payment cannot be recovered. Master Barrett found that the trust estate consisted of \$11,308, and that it is most proper in this suit to consider the claim of Mr. Capers against Mrs. Kirkpatrick \$1,150 over and above the income from the estate and the money hereevelved trom rants and other sources for her. The master says it is, therefore the duty of Mrs.

One Man Killed in a Wreck on the Norfolk and Western. Huntington, W. Va., February 18 .- A second wreck occurred on the Norfolk and seven miles west of this city. Train No southbound, was running at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, when the engine jumped the track, followed by two coaches. John Adkins, of Wayne county, was killed outright. An unknown lady from

outright. An unknown lady from Petoskey, Mich., was struck on the head and probably fatally injured. Engineer Jackson and Fireman Ganze were seriously hurt. The track was torn up badly and traffic is impeded. Price's Baking Powder will go farthe

THE PASSING THRONG.

A resident of another city who is always of a welcome here is "Sandy" Cohen agusta. He came up yesterday morn ing, spent a few hours here and went hus

ling back on the late train.

The fact that James O'Neill is soon to be here gave rise to a rumor coupling the two names; but "there's nothing in it, my boy," was Mr. Cohen's reply. "There is nothing I would not as a friend do for Mr. O'Neill and all that, you know here. Mr. O'Neill and all that, you know, but I'm devoting all my time to my Augusta interests and have no desire or intention of going on the road again. A friend of mine in St. Louis writes me that O'Neill's mine in St. Louis writes me that O'Nell's Virginius is one of the finest things on the stage this season, and I am certainly ready to believe it, for he's one of our very best actors. My visit? It has no significance whatever. Purely a matter of personal business." business."

Colonel Albert Sidney Johnson, a known lawyer of Cartersville, was a Kimball guest yesterday.

Mr. Joe Fried, the well-known young law-yer, who formerly lived in Macon, but now calls New York his home, is at the Aragon.

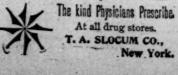
Senator Charley Brand was here yesterday, representing the contestants in the case from Gwinnett, which the house elections committee had before it yesterday. He went back to Lawrenceville last night and wasn't particularly happy, as he had lost his case.

How does Nature Cure 术 Consumption?

It's done by building a protective wall around the cavities of the lungs created by the Bacilli Tuberculosa which causes

SLOCUM'S OZONIZED EMULSION

Of COD LIVER OIL with GUAIACOL Not only destroys the Bacilli, but, by increasing the appetite and improving the digestion of the food, it helps the nutrition of the blood and in this way helps nature build this protective wall.





Mrs. Annie Wright

They Said She Would Die But Hood's Sarsaparilla Proved in

The following statement will be of interests the many friends of Mr. Wright all over Ab bama and Georgia. He was for ten years locomotive engineer, and is now machinis to the Coosa Manufacturing Co.: the Coosa Manufacturing Co.:

"I know the good there is in Hood's Sarsairilla, because it has been proved in the case my wife. In the summer of 1802, she was this ill with malarial fever, which the physician is creeded in breaking up. But then followed as vere illness like dropsy. She seemed to be my vere illness like dropsy. She seemed to be pro

She Would Surely Die. I was induced to have her take Hood's Supparilla, which was followed by the best reads the has now taken eight bottles and has me Hood's Saraa Cures

Sarsaparilla." H. A. WRIGHT, Piedmont, 1 Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, bilo A Conundrum

Is the conundrum lately propounded by celebrated Sunday metropolitan paper, a fits fair readers answer in swelling a universal chorus WANT OF MANLINESS. UNMANLINESS: INEFFECTIVENE

The WHAT and WHY is glowingly pressed in nutshell fashion by Miss I who answers: "DARE-DEVILTRY is with eternal woman in us likes best would be fought for still—and MSTERED" TERED."
The thousands of men readers of the Constitution should DIGEST and PROP by this lucid insight of the

NEW WOMAN.

She has evidently reached the both facts on what the paper declares (and a ly) to be "a most important question" that intimately concern human happing Mark! MANLINESS is THE ESSENT with hear public familing or solve with her-nothing feminine or spice.
MANLINESS, as Webster defines it,
having the qualities of a MAN" at
these qualities—VIRILITY, BRAVERI BODY AND MIND.

PATTERN FAMILY SKELETON can by a brief course of home tre

AERVOUS DEBILITY
and restored to HEALTH, STRENOM
and a SECOND YOUTH, his shorteings FORGOTTEN and his future has
ness and well-being assured.

A course of scientific treatment by the
eypert specialists, Dr. Hathaway & 6.
21/2 South Broad street, will of a VERN
proap of insure the above. Rochefound
says: "Few people know how to be 6.
WE say: "Few people know how to be 6.
WE say: "Few people know of 64 pages in
learn how to be a perfect man or a ge
fact woman. Sent free by mentioning by



ples, piles, catar and all disease women.

Mail treatment man by sending for the torn blanks. Me for men. No. 3 for skin diseases. Ma for catarrh. Call on them or address

Dr. Hathaway & Co No. 22½ South Broad Street, Atla Ga. Hours 9 to 12, 2 to 6 and 7 to 8.

FUNERAL NOTICES.

HALL-Died at her residence, No. I IALL—Died, at her residence, No. 12. 15 o'clock p. ritts avenue, at 12.15 o'clock p. Monday, February 18, 1885, Mrs. Tartucker Hall, Funeral from the dence at 3 o'clock, p. m. Intermett, Magnolia cemetery, Charleston 3. Wednesday, February 20, 1835. Charactery please copy.

DANIEL—The friends and acquaistant of Mrs. Caroline S. Daniel, Mrs. Mrs. J. DeTaum, Mrs. J. J. Norman Mrs. J. C. Vaughan, are requested attend the funeral of the former had attended to the former by the content of the conte her ate residence, 32 Auburn are this, Tuesday, evening at 220 cents. Interment af Oakland cemetery. PRIDDY.—Died, Sunday, Feoruary III.
Hunter James C. Priddy, after an III.
of four months. Funeral will take put
from his late residence, No. 91 East of
nett street, at 9 o'clock Tuesday monta
at the Church of the Immaculate
ception. Friends and acquaintances
respectfully invited to attend.

CONSTANTINE.—Friends of the late F. L. Constantine and Mrs. C. C. stantine, Major D. F. Constantine family, Mrs. O. P. LeVert and family, Mrs. O. P. Levert and family, Mrs. O. A. Lawmour and family, S. A. Lawmour and family are requested to attend the funcal Mrs. C. C. Constantine from her

are requested to attend the funeral Mrs. C. C. Constantine from her laresidence, 78 Auburn avenue, at 25 o'clock a. m. today. Interment at Caland. Pailbearers: George W. Schow. A. Osborn, Captain A. J. West, B. H. Catching, W. H. Sharp, H. Atwater. Please meet at Barcing a Evins's office at 15 o'clock. Evins's office at 10 o'clock

REFERRED IT TO A BOARD. The Officers of the Fifth Met L

The Officers of the Fifth Set Night to Discuss a Proposities.

The officers of the Fifth regiment selected in the armory of the Atlanta Riffes to discuss the proposition make them by Venable Bros. regarding the armory in the Jones stables building.

A subcommittee has reported farmore to a committee and last night a report was made to the officers. It decided that no legal steps further this could be taken and it was decided form a board of trustees. This has trustees will be composed of the commandant of each company.

To this board of trustees the same been referred.

ters passed ing was re-stated that ing worse every day, and our friends said

he year, whi

POR

The Council

BUTLER 8

add to th

es that ha

matter involve its considerati Mr. Harman

arr. Harman emption should be was willing he was will how mill he any objectiful he was he any objectiful he cay. The she the best ad it ought to be The question be adopted without was concurred was concurred ure of May

Various a
Petitions of a
Petitions of a
Petition of ti
Petition of ti The Bles Pure, He

antiseptic. all inflamo skin, rem pimples, g A modern

FOSTE

Exhibit at Atlanta. .

The Scenic Railway Being Built-It Will Be Opened to the Public

in the Spring,

The Society of the Polish Artists wants

to come to the exposition with a fine ex-

hibit of painting-the same that was so

at the Midwinter exposition in San Fran-

letter from Mr. H. Lubenski, of Chicago,

who has charge of the paintings, and he

seems very desirous of exhibiting the paint-

fine exhibits at both of the expositions

Here is his letter to President Collier, in

President Collier received a letter yester

their boilers, which are of the latest make.

ong letter, going into details concerning

put in at the exposition. The firm writes

into correspondence with the firm at once.

Exposition Notes.

Grant Wilkins, chief of construction, has

the design for the Callfornia building at the

Cotton States and International exposition.

The structure partakes of the features of

Mr. Thompson, concessioner for the scenic railway at the epxsoltion, began the

construction of the railway yesterday. This will be one of the most interesting

features of the exposition and will b

running all the spring and summer and

will furnish amusement and diversion to

department of carpets, curtains, upholstery

parisons may be made, the world's fair

was conspicuously defficiet. The latest appointment to the position of honorary vice president of the company was John R.

Kendrick, editor and proprietor of The

American Carpet and Upholsery Trade

which publication is perhaps the most

elaborate and sumptuous of its character in the United States, and its editor in

the aural order of things is in close co-

tact with the manufacturers and wholesale dealers in these articles. As an authority

on such subjects he may be said to rank pre-eminently first in this country, as ev-idenced by the use of his report on textiles, which appeared verbatim in the senate

congressional record during the great de-

hate on the Wilson tariff hill. He was also

special agent of the Unied States in the elevenths census on the subject of carpets. Mr. Kendrick has accepted the position

tendered him, and being an old Atlanta man, and naturally interested in the suc-

cess of our great exposition, he will at once activey interest himself among the carpet men for the purpose of obtaining their co-operation in making a magnificent

World's Fair experts found on analysis Dr. Price's Baking Powder absolutely pure.

New Orleans Races

Orleans, La., February 18.-First

and tapestries, in which articles, is com-

which he makes the proposition:

greatly admired at the world's fair an



e Would Die

Surely Die.

bottles and has untilis, and is in perfect

parilla Cures

ındrum

MANLINESS.

A communication from Mayor King, anpassed by the council at its last meetwas read. The communication also d that he returned therewith, without is approval, a petition of John Williams to wurst stand on the corner out up a wiener-wurst stand on the corner that, in his opinion, the stand would is in Hood's Sarant proved in the case of of 1892, she was take veto of the petition of Williams

s the first that Mayor King has made the communication from the mayor was on of Mr. Harman, ordered to be

me council Had a Busy Session Yes-

NUTLER STREET IS TO BE PAVED

ers to Come Here-The Bond

o Goes to a Committee.

of 185 was called to order in the council

hulding yeserday afternoon at 3 o'clock,

terday Afternoon.

Some Proposed Changes.

ee, made a report from that comtee showing the expenditures which had made from the appropriations for year, which was received and placed on Mr. Inman, chairman of the finance

committee, made a report from that committee in the form of a resolution, as fol-

By the finance committee, resolved, That the following changes be made in the appropriament sheet for 1895:
Take from the appropriation to the Alabama street bridge. \$ 5,000.00
Take from the appropriation to the Broad street bridge. 6,000.00
Take from the contingent fund. . . 1,666.66

add to the waterworks depart. 2,500.00

\$12,666.66 The report of the committee was adopted unanimously, thus settling the difference that have existed between the finance

tee and the board of aldermen or A petition from the Fulton bag and cot-A petition from the Fulton bag and cot-tion mills by Mr. Jacob Elsas, president, fating that they desired to build a new mill with a capacity of 25,000 spindles, and sating to be allowed to erect the same, and that they be exempt from taxes for a period of fifteen years, was presented and read.

The resolution was the subject of considerable discussion, participated in by Miesers. Hoyel, Imman, Campbell, Harman and Hon. John T. Glenn, the atter gentieman Mr. Glenn took the floor, the rules being

repeded for the purpose, and stated the count and plans of his petitioners.

The Fulton bag and cotton mills define to build a new mill," said Mr. Gienn, which will accommodate 25,000 spindles, about double the number now in operate. We think this action will have the fact of encouraging northern mill men to one south with their capital and make investments, which everybody wants them to do. We ask for an exemption from taxes for a period of fifteen years on the ground at the city will be greatly benefited by the erection of such a mill, and we think it should be erection of such a mill, and we think hould be the purpose of the city to en-age steps of this kind. This new mill viii operate 5,000 more spindles than Dr. Tumer's mill and will give employment to a large number of people, perhaps 500."

Mr. Elsas was present and at the conduction of Mr. Glenn's speech be also

usion of Mr. Glenn's speech he also plained what his company desired to enterprises of the kind and that several valuable mills had already gone elsewhere that should have been secured by Atlanta. Other cities gave exemption from taxes and the same should be done by this city. These large wills would be of incalculable value to Atlanta, and he favored prompt

a on the petition.

Campbell said that he thought it is to unfair to allow this privilege to Pulton bag and cotton mills unless other mills were granted the same other mills were granted the same

this. He would vote to allow all mills an exemption from taxes.

Mr. Inman thought the matter should go to a committee for investigation. He did to the committee for investigation. ot oppose it, but there was an important

is consideration.

Mr. Harman raised the point that the ex-

ar, narman raised the point that the exmption should not apply to the old plant,
lie was willing to vote to allow it on the
sew mill however.
Mr. Glenn again took the floor and said
dat he was astonished that there should
be any objection to the petition whatever.
Mr. Elsas had been a resident of Atlanta
for afteen years and had always done
what he could to further the histories of that he could to further the interests of the city. The granting of the petition would be the best advertising stroke possible, and it ought to be granted.

The question on the adoption of Mr. How-ell's resolution, that the resistor and the resolution on the adoption of Mr. Howresolution, that the petition and the
mption be granted, was then put, and
put without objection. The resolution
concurred in by the board of aldermen
a meeting held after the adjournment of
council, and now only awaits the sigture of Mayor King to become a law.

Various and Sundry Petitions.

Petitions of the following character were
sented and referred as indicated:

resented and referred as indicated:
Petition of J. H. Manly that the colored
Thans band be allowed to play on the
treets for two weeks. Referred to the tax
Committee, with power to oct.

Petition of the Nunnally Company to be

innessesses The Blessings of a Pure, Healing Soap

can only be fully realized by using

Pine Blossom Soap

Absolutely pure, medicated, antiseptic. It soothes and heals all inflammation or redness of the skin, removes blackheads, cures pimples, gives health and beauty. A modern family necessity.

Price 25 cents, FOSTER MEDICINE CO., DALTIMORE, MD.

allowed to conduct a fruit stand on the corner of Broad and Marietta streets, Referred to the committee on streets.

Petition of the Third Baptist church, to be allowed to exchange lots within the city of Atlanta, Referred to the committee on public buildings and grounds PORTANT SESSION. public buildings and grounds.

Petition of R. C. Bosche for a beer

cense at 283 Auburn avenue. Referred to the

committee.

Petition of C. R. Harris, asking for a building permit at 14 North Forsyth street Referred to the committee on fire depare

Petition of A. W. Calhoun and other that Fifth street be paved with chert. Referred to the committee on streets.

Petition of the Atlanta labor exchange to do business without a license in its various department. Referred to the tax com mittee and the city attorney with power

exchange was read Mr. Inman wanted to know what the labor exchange was before the tax committee and city attorney were given power to act on it. Mr. Harman also objected to action being taken on the matter without more light being put on it. The necessary light was furnished by Mr Dodge, who explained fully the objects o sense a benevolent organization, the ob ects being to afford a means for the exchange of all kinds of produce and me

Mr. Dodge's explanation being satisfac ory to Messrs. Inman and Harman, the petition was referred without further ob

Paid for Willie's Frozen Hands A resolution to pay Willie Thomas \$25 his hands being frozen at the city stockade his hands being frozen at the city browns was reported back favorably by the co-mittee, and the resolution was adopted. A Lively Discussion.

The liveliest discussion of the meeting was casioned by a report from the commi on electric and other rallroads favoring the granting of a franchise to the Atlanta Electric Rallway Company allowing them to build and operate an electric line from the corner of Garnett and Forsyth streets to the old waterworks property, several miles south of the city.

The petition was presented to the council

at the last meeting in January and was signed by a number of prominent citizens who are interested in the Hale Investment Company, which company has a lease o he old waterworks property and who clain to have leased the same with the idea of curing the right to erect an electric lin

to the property.

The report of the committee was favorable to the granting of the petition but was signed by only four members of the com littee. Messrs. Welch, of the second, Milller, Dodge and Mayson, Mr. Harralson sub-mitted a minority report against the peti-tion setting forth his view as to why the ranchise should not be granted. Mr. Welch took the floor on the repor nd advocated its adoption, stating tha

nd advocated its adoption, and and advocated its adoption, and and advocated its adoption, and advocated its adoption its ado would receive it, would be subject to all thusual restrictions and regulations put upon such companies, and that as a guarante at those restrictions would be carried out quired to give a bond of \$5,000. The compan would be required to complete the line with-in the stipulated time, six months, and must begin work within ninety days from the ate of the granting of the franchise. Both the majority and minority reports

Mr. Harralson moved that the rules be suspended and that both sides of the ques tion be allowed ten minutes for discussion, which motion was adopted.

Opposed by Mr. Hurt.

Mr. Joel Hurt, president of the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company, was nvited inside the railing of the chambe and made an argument against the granting of the franchise, on the ground that the committee had not given the matter full consideration, and that the opponents of the measure desired further time to present their arguments, ten minutes being entirely too little time to present their side of the

ought to be considered further," said Mr. Hurt, "before the petition is granted. There have been a number of meetings of the committee, five or six, I don't remember, to consider this question and parties asking for the franchise appeared and submitted arguments. Those opposing it have done so also, and a few days ago there was a clear Atlanta Traction Company appeared before nittee and opposed the franchise at some of the meetings but I understand that they have withdrawn their opposition, for what reason I do not understand. I am satisfied that there has been no influence wrongfully exerted which convinced the committee to vote in favor of the franchise. Certain citizens residing on the south side have not been before the committee, who desire to oppose the new company. I do not think it should be the policy of the city to encourage every speculating scheme that pops up against the interests of long estab-lished corporations which have been of great benefit to the city." Colonel N. J. Hammond, attorney for the

Consondated company, followed Mr. Hurt, speaking against the granting of the fran-chise to the Atlanta Electric Railway Com-

Colonel Hammond raised the point that the report of the committee if adopted and the franchise was granted, would require the Consolidated company to take up some of their tracks on Georgia avenue, which were not in use. He doubted the authority of the city to require that to be done.

Judge Anderson was asked his opinion on that point at this juncture of the proceedings and said that he thought the company ould be required to remove the tracks not in use. Of course, the city would be subject to any damages that might result to the Consolidated.

Mr. Thomas B. Felder, Jr., replied to the

arguments of Mr. Hurt and Colonel Hamto be recommitted for the reason that there had not been sufficient opportunity for being heard," said he. "Argument on the question was heard by the committee by both sides. It would be impossible to ever hear Mr. Hurt fully on any matter that he opposed. The argument of Mr. Hurt and Colonel Hammond is set forth in the minor-ity report, and I say they are absolutely without merit. When the syndicate I rep resent leased the old waterwarks property from the city to make a pleasure resort out of it, it was the understanding that we would build an electrict line to the property, otherwise it would be of no advantage or use to them. We are ready to build the line, and are ready to begin the work at once and push it to completion within the stipulated time. All we want is a right to do that, and we will begin without delay. Mr. Hurt says that our company would get in his territory. If he has any territory, I don't think he has any territory. All the it is without your consent and permission territory in this city belongs to the citizens

Mr. Harralson spoke on the matter in sup-port of his minority report, saying that he had studied the matter thoroughly and was satisfied that it would do the city more harm than good to grant the petition There is only one road on the south side making a living at this time," said Mr. Harraleen, "the Pryor street line, all the

The report of the committee was debated by Messrs. Welch of the second, Howell, Harman and others, and was finally dis-posed of by being recommitted to the com-mittee on motion of Mr. Bell. other roads running at a loss." mittee on motion of Mr. Bell.

The yeas and nays were demanded on the motion to recommit and the vote was as

follows: Yeas—Harralson, Howell, Hirsch, Day, Dodge, Bell, Campbell, Miller, Welch of the fifth, Sims, Harman and Nelms. Nays—Colvin, Camp, Mayson and Welch of the second. Mr. Inman was excused from voting, he being interested in the matter financially. ter financially.

One of the City's Suits. Mr. Inman, chairman of the finance committee, reported back a number of resolutions and matters that had been referred to his committee, the most important of which was a report in reference to the suit which the city has brought against the Phoenix Bridge Company, of Pittsburg, Pa. in connection with the delay in building the Forsyth street bridge. The suit is for \$9,000 and as the company is a non-resident cor poration, there appears to have been sor lifficulty in serving the papers of suit on

City Attorney Anderson explained the matter, saying that Hon. John T. Glenn had been authorized to accept service for the company as their attorney. The report was adopted without debate.

Mr. Inman offered a resolution that in future no fees be paid to notary publics in any of the city offices for service rendered in connection with the monthly sale of property for taxes by the city marshal It appears that it has been a custom for a fee of 25 cents being charged to citizens burchasing tax sales property for notarial ervice in signing deeds made by the city marshal, and the resolution will have the effect to put a stop to that practice. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Campbell, chairman of the ordinance ommittee, reported back an ordinance in-roduced by Alderman Howell on September 1894, to change the term of the city sanitary inspectors. The ordinance, if adopted, would make the offices of sanitary inspecwould make the offices of sanitary inspec-tors an elective one, the elective power be-ing given to the board of health at the anual reorganization of the board in Jan

The ordinance has been published several On motion of Mr. Campbell it was referred to the board of health.

Other Reports Received. Mr. Welch, chairman of the public grounds committee, submitted a joint re ort from the finance committee and nds committee on a resolu troduced by Mr. Bell two meetings ago, to authorize the committee on public grounds to receive bids for certain vacant property belonging to the city located on Hemphill avenue. The report of the com-mittee was adopted.

Mr. Welch, chairman of the public buildings and grounds committee, submitted a present offices and council chamber used by the city, from the Chamber of Com-merce building owners, at an annual rental of \$5,000 for the term beginning March 31, 1895, and ending March 31, 1896. This amount is \$500 more than the city is paying for the

building at the present time.

Mr. Mayson, chairman of the relief committee, made a report showing that the city physicians of the third, fourth and fifth wards had failed to submit proper reports and that those of the first and sev-enth wards had not reported at all. The second and sixth wards physicians had reported completely and satisfactorily. The report recommended that a suspension rule be adopted against physicians not making proper reports. The latter clause of the report was struck out and the report

report was struck out and adopted.

Mr. Hirsch, chairman of the committee on sewers and drainage, reported that his committee recommended the building of sewers on the following streets: Washington street, from Bass to Smith; on Decatur street, from Butler to Bell; and on Georgia avenue, Formwalt street, Pulliam and Glenn streets. The report on all the

above was adopted.

J. M. Hazlehurst & Co. were given the contract to construct the sewers for 1895 on a report from the sewers committee to that effect being adopted. Montague & Co., of Chattanooga, Tenn.

Butler Street to Be Payed

Butler street paving question taken up and the report of the street committee recommending that the street be paved with vitrified brick from Engewood avenue to Jenkins street, and with belgian blocks from Jenkins street to Decatur street, was adopted. The work will cost \$13,884. The sum of \$2,000 was set aside to grade Butler street by a report from the

West Cain street was ordered paved with brick from Peachtree street to Spring street, and Fair street from Whiteon Piedmont avenue from Pine street to Ponce de Leon avenue, and on Collins street from Decatur to the Georgia railroad. All of the above was passed up on a re-port from the street committee, which was adopted without discussion.

adopted without discussion.

Mr. Day brought up a question which created considerable discussion. It was a resolution to deduct from the pay of foremen in the public works department their salary when not at work, whether caused by rainy days or otherwise, which seems to not have been the custom in the past.

The resolution of the street committee to deduct the same was tabled by a vote of 12 to 5, the yeas being demanded by Mr. Day.

Day.

Mr. Campbell introduced a resolution authorising the board of education to build the Boys' High school this year if they could do so legally, and recommending that the council of 1896 foot the bill. The resolution was referred to the finance commit

To Encourage Manufacturers. Mr. Campbell introduced a resolution to encourage northern cotton manufacturers to establish plants in this section. The resolution authorized the appointment of a committee of five to act in conjunction with the committee on manufacturers statistics to investigate the subject and report back to the council. It was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Howell offered a resolution authorizing the appointment of a committee of

ing the appointment of a committee of three to apportion the appropriation made to the military companies out among them Adopted.

Shall There Be Bonds.

Mr. Welch offered a resolution instructing the finance committee to look into the advisability of issuing city improvement bonds and to report back at an early date. The resolution was adopted. A resolution by Mr. Howell to authorize the appointment of a committee of three to receive donations of property in the western section of the city for the purpose of opening up a new street from the end of the Alabama street bridge to the city limits. The resolution, of course, will become effective when the bridge is built. It was adopted.

effective when the bridge is built. It was adopted.

Mr. Nelms offered an ordinance providing that the committee of the council hereto-fore known as the ordinance committee, consisting of three members, be amended so that it will be composed of five members and hereafter be known as the committee on ordinance and legislation. The two additional members to be appointed by the mayor. The ordinance was adopted by a unanimous vote of the general council, eighteen members voting in favor of it, and it signed by the mayor will become a law at once,

About a New City Hall.

Mr. Campbell introduced a resolution authorizing the committee on public buildings and grounds to secure options in its discretion on tracts of land suitable for the erection of a city hall and to make such recommendations in the matter as seemed advisable to them. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Campbell offered an ordinance, making unlawful for any person or firm to operate and carry on the livery stable business in Atlanta at any place not now occupied for such purposes from and after the date of the passage of the ordinance, except by permission of the mayor, Referred to the ordinance committee. except by permission of the ma red to the ordinance committee.

Matter for Our City Sleuths. Mr. Campbell introduced a resolution to inquire into and investigate the weather man. It was moved and carried that the resolution be referred to the Bell investigating committee, and then, on motion of Mr. Harman that disposition was reconsidered and the resolution, after being referred to almost every committee which has reto almost every committee which has reto almost every committee which has re-cently gained public attention, was finally referred to the detective department. The council adjourned at 6:25 o'clock, in a most harmonious mood.

THE POLISH ARTISTS HARD ON THE ACTORS IN FAVOR OF MUNYON.

Company on Trial.

THEY MISSED AN ENGAGEMENT PROPOSITION TO PRESIDENT COLLIER

> Taken to Macon Where It Was Show That Macon Men Did the Shooting. The Actors Acquitted.

trial of the Lottie Collins actors commend ed this morning at 11 o'clock before Record er Freeman at the city hall. There wa such a dense crowd of witnesses, defendto be adjourned from the recorder's courtaccommodation for the crowd could be ob The charges against the fourteen actors

ings at the exposition. Mr. Lubenski had were fighting, disorderly conduct and shooting in the city. The city's side of the case was represented by City Attorney Wimberhis exhibit here will be just as worthy. y. The actors were defended by Hon. C. . Bartlett. Manager Cooney, of the Lot-"Chicago, February 16, 1895.—Charles A. Collier, President Cotton States and International Exposition—Dear Sir: I have been the concessionaire of the Polish pavillon at the world's Columbian exposition band of the famous dancer and actress occupied a seat next to Attorney Bartlett during the trial. The first witness put up by the prosecution was Mr. Calder Mans field, the clerk of the Mansfield dray line he world's fair authorities and can bring pany's baggage from the Academy of Muonces from President Higanbotham, for General Davis, Russian imperial l at Chicago; P. de Thal, United sic to the union passenger depot night of the trouble, and with wh Director General Davis, Russian imperial consul at Chicago, P. de Thal, United States Consul J. Itawicz at Warsaw, Poland, Russia.

"I could undertake, first, to arrange at your exposition a Russian section, with exhibits of manufactured goods, especially cotton, typical dresses, etc. Second, to exhibit a fine collection of paintings, especially of Polish and Russian artists. Third, oren and run is such sections. lifficulty first started.

The witness told how the trouble started over a dispute about the charge for hauling the baggage, Mr. Cooney stated that the charge was excessive and more than the contract called for. A friend of Mansfield interfered and struck Cooney.

ally of Polish and Russian artists. Third, to open and run in such section a typical Russian teahouse.

"The above mentioned Polish paintings were exhibited also at the San Francisco Midwinter fair and are now in New York. There are still 114 of them unsold, and I can secure many more from Russian and German artists, so as to make up a really handsome fine art exhibit for your exposition. Bryan Nix testified that Cooney cursed m and Mansfield. Nix said that oney and some one hit him. He that he did not know who fired the pistol which wounded Mansfield.

Mr. Birch was next called, and told what Mansfield's duties were in hauling baggage Nix had no authority to fight for the dray company. The witness thought Nix wa fighting for himself. Judge Bartlett said

> Judge Bartlett told him to "snut up," the witness said he didn't propose to take instructions from Judge Bartlett. Judge Bartlett said he was responsible for what he said in court or elsewhere. Judge Freeman called the attorney and the wit-

ne didn't want the witness's opinion. The

intended to give facts

handsome fine art exhibit for your exposition.

"Please inform me by return mail
whether you can award space free of charge
for the three above mentioned objects,
what inducement you would be disposed to
offer to secure a handsome fine art exhibit, and are you willing to make a contract with me covering all or several of
the above points?

"I add furthermore, that many Russian
manufacturing firms, especially in the line
of cotton goods, whom I represented during
the Chicago exposition, would be willing to
send exhibits to your fair, as they have
already notified me of such intention.

"H. LUBIENSKI." ness to order. Captain Tinsley, the conductor of the train, was put up by Judge Bartlett. The draymen had all the trunks on except two trunks. They were engaged in taking thes trunks out of the baggage car. Mansfield said he was holding the trunks until he got his money. He said it would be paid day from E. & C. Steinmuller, of Germany, making inquiries with a view to having somebody would have to whip him, and thought he was as good a man as anybody. Mr. Cooney was called for and Mr. Dawson also came up and argued with Mansfield. He said the difference would be made all right. He heard Nix call Cooney the machines which it proposes to bring to the exposition. President Collier will enter a.— liar and struck him in the face.
Mansfield then hit Freize. Witness held
Nix. Mansfield went around to the dray
and said to the negro driver, "Give me my
gun." The witness told him not to do it.
Mansfield drove off with the trunks and
the drayman handed Mansfield something
which the letter put in his procket. Mansthe latter put in his pocket. Me the structure partakes of the features of the old mission stations, a cast which was illustrated by the California building at the world's fair.

Mr. Wilkins has just completed for the exposition a handsome design of the auditorium, in which a series of congresses is to be held. A cut of this building, which has received the approval of the exposition board, has been published in The Constitution.

Has Begun Work.

bers of the company started toward the wagon. Then some one on the wagon or near the wagon shot a pistol. Members of the company had not reached the wagon when the pistol was fired. The pistol was shot up in the air. Mr. Cooney was talking to Mr. Dawson. He was very quiet. Nix did jump on Frieze and hit him three times. Witness pulled Nix off. Other members of the company created no disturbance.

The hearing of the evidence oid not conclude until \$30 o'clock this afternoon. Then argument began, each side being allowed twenty-five minutes. Wilmberly & Bartlett each made fine speeches, but the bulk of

At the conclusion of the argument, Kecorder Freeman rendered his decision. He
declared that the evidence between Mansfield and his friend Nix and Managet
Cooney and the actor's was conflicting, but
taking the testimony of disinterested parties, he would have to decide that Manager
Cooney and the actors had not been guilty
of any of the charges preferred, and he
would, therefore, dismiss them. He siso
dismissed Mansfield, but he fined Bryant
Nix 230 Paccorder Freeman de level that in It is quite probabe that the Cotton States and International exposition vill be handsomely provided with exhibits in the would, therefore, dismiss them. He also dismissed Mansfield, but he fined Bryant Nix \$30. Recorder Freeman declared that in his opinion the trouble would never have happened except for Nix and the entire re-

his opinion the trouble would never have happened except for Nix and the entire responsibility was laid on him. Nix went to the depot with his friend Mansheld and it was Nix who struck the first blow and gave Manager Cooney a severe blow in the face with his fist. Recorder Freeman was clearly of the opinion that the actors did not do any shooting and the only pistol that was fired was shot either by Mansheld or Nix. Nix is a Macon young man about eighteen years old.

Tomorrow morning the actors will be tried in the superior court on the grand jury indictments of rioting. These indictments will no doubt be quashed in view of the evidence at the recorder's court and the recorder's dccision. Immediately after the trial, the chief of police, Butner, delivered to Manager Cooney the \$50 which he had placed with him as collateral. By invitation, the company attended Al Field's minstrels tonight.

It being impossible for the company to reach Atlanta in time to give a performance Tuesday night, by special request of citizens of Macon the troubadors will appear here tomorrow night and will leave for Atlanta, where they will give a matinee and night performance Wedn'sday.

Why is Price's Baking Powder the most

Why is Price's Baking Powder the most economical? Because it's absolutely pure.

Augusta Notes.

Augusta, Ga., February 18.—(Special.)— Rev. John I. Layghnan, a Catholic priest from Brooklyn, came to Augusta a few days ago with consumption and went to the hill and stopped with Dr. Stevens. He died at 1 o'clock this morning. His remain were sent to Brooklyn on the Coast Line train. race, five furlongs, selling, Ben Veil, Soder, won, Barguard second, Rabbit third. Time, 1:12.

were sent to Brooklyn on the Coast Line train.

Another telephone company is about to be organized. Captain Hardy Jackson is at the head of the enterprise. The telephones to be used are the Columbian 'phones, which work automatically. Each subscriber will be able to make his own connection. The new phones will be put in very cheap.

Suits against the Augusta Railway Company, W. E. Moore and R. J. Edenfield, by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, have been dropped. These suits were brought on alleged violations of patents held by the last named company. 1:12.

Second race, three furlongs, two-year-olds, Uncle Lew won, Arsenic second, Leaseman third. Time, 0:41½.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile, selling, Dave Pulsifer won, Le Grande second, Kindora third. Time, 1:27½.

Fourth race, five furlongs, selling, Elberon won, Springtime second, Loftin third. Time. 1:11. eron won, Springtime second, Loftin third. Fime, 1:11. Fifth race, seven furlongs, selling, Paurchill Clark won, Tippecance second, Slue and White third. Time, 1:45.

Their Society Wants to Have a Fine The Members of the Lottie Collins | WHAT PEOPLE SAY ABOUT HIS NEW. IDEAS.

The Learned Professor Gives Facts That Convince the Most Skeptical.

city, says: "I can heartily endorse Professor Munyon's new treatment for catarrh and throat troubles. Three months ago I sor Munyon's new treatment for catarra and throat troubles. Three months ago I was suffering greatly with catarrhal deafness, noises in the ears and dreadful dizziness in the head. I also had chronic sore throat. I visited some of the most noted specialists in New York without receiving the slightest beneft. I was almost in despair when I began to use Munyon's Catarrh Cure, but to my surprise my hearing was greatly improved in by less than two weeks' treatment, and today I am satisfied that I am completely cured."

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure is guaranteed to cure rheumatism in any part of the body. Acute or muscular rheumatism cured in from one to five days. It never fails to cure sharp, shooting pains in the arms, legs, sides, back or breast, or soreness in any part of the body in from one to three hours. It is guaranteed to promptly cure lameness, stiff and swoilen joints, stiff back, and all pains in the hips and loins. Chronic rheumatism, sciatic, lumbago or pain in the back are speedily cured.

Munyon's Homocopathic Home Remedy Company, of Philadelphia, put up specifics for nearly every digease, which are sold by all druggists, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

Adolphus Duncan Will Have Another Trial for Liberty.

THE LACEWELL CASE IS REVERSED

In Both Instances Judge Clark Refused New Trials-Lacewell Is Out on Bond.

The case of Adolphus Duncan is one tha has created no small amount of interest. Duncan was arrested charged with having criminally assaulted Mr. Sanner. He was ried before Judge Richard Clark and was found guilty. He attempted to prove an alibi, but the jury evidently thought that he had failed to do so. He was at once sen-

attorneys. In this motion it was claimed that the woman's character was not of th best and that in the judge's charge there vere certain remarks which would tend show that the judge believed Duncan to b guilty and had so expressed himself.

of the accused was that he had no conne tion with the perpetration of the offense, it was error in charging the jury with reference to the alleged crime, to use the fol-

erence to the alleged crime, to use the following expressions:

"Now, you will have reference and cognizance of the evidence in the case which connects the defendant with it." "But if you do not believe that upon consideration of the whole evidence and weighing the whole of it, that the defendant's testimony outweighs that of the state, which places the man (the accused) there at the time, then you should not believe the alibi. "These expressions contain intunctions of opinions on the part of the presiding judge that the accused was connected with the perpetration of the crime and that he was present at the place where it was committed, and, therefore, under section 24% of the code, a new trial must be granted."

The second paragraph relates to intimations of criticisms as follows:

"While many of the rulings and charges of the presiding judge are not entirely free

John C. Lacewell, who shot at Policeme

A new trial was granted on the ground of newly discovered evidence. Colonel W. I. Heywood and J. E. Robinson argued the motion before the supreme court. Affidavits from six witnesses were presented. These witnesses swear that Officer Barrett had a pistol and made a movement as if to draw it before Lacewell whot.

time. There was a woman in the case and Lacewell shot Barrett one day on the corner of Broad and Marietta streets. One of the balls entered Barrett's faw. Barrett drew his pistol and chased Lacewell, who ran after he had fired his gun. Lacewell was tried and was given a term of ten years in the pentientiary. Fending the motion for new trial he gave bond and is still cut on bond.

Women always prefer Dr. Price's Baking Powder. It's absolutely pure.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FOREC AS

rising temperature in this section was ce tral over the lower lakes. The second w tral over the lower lakes. The second was just making its appearance in western Texas and under its influence the temperature had risen decidedly in Louisiana and eastern Texas. The barometric pressure had increased decidedly in the west during the day and the center of the anti-cyclone appeared to be over western Colorado. No falls in temperature had accompanied this area. The weather was generally clear in all sections. Rain had fallen at Kansas City, Mo., to the amount of .2; at Buffalo, N. Y., .2 of an inch. Precipitation in inappreciable amounts is reported from a few more stations in the northern sections. Forecast for Georgia today: Fair; probably slightly warmer.

Local Report for February 18, 1895.

Local Report for February 18, 7805.

GEORGE E. HUNT, Local Forecast Official.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.

Atlanta, Ga., clear...
Atlanta, Ga., clear...
Augusta, Ga., clear...
Charlotte, N. C., clear...
Jacksonville, Fla...
Knoxville Tenn., clear...
Montgomery, Ala., clear...
Montgomery, Ala., clear...
Pensacoia, Fla., clear...
Favannah, Ga., clear...
Tampa, Fla., clear...
Wilmington, N. C., clear...
SOUTHWEST...
Abilene, Tex., clear...
Corpus Christi, Tex., clear.
Fort Smith, Ark., cloudy,
Galveston, Tex., clear... | 30.04|40| 8| 0.00 | 30.06|46| 6| 0.52 | 29.98|38| 8| 0.44 | 30.06|52|L| 0.50 | 30.00|42| 6| 0.144 | 30.00|42| 6| 0.156 | 30.00|46|L| 0.156 | 29.98|50| 6| 0.56 | 30.02|48| 6| 0.56 | 30.02|56|L| 0.62 | 30.02|49| 8| 0.56



A. K. HAWKES, Manufacturing Optician 12 WHITEHALL STREET, ONE OF THE OLDEST HOUSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Special Styles of Speciacles and Eye-Glasses made to order.

The Beautiful Snow

Is not beautiful if you are cold. If you want to enjoy the snow and think it beautiful, get into one of our heavy, long Overcoats and look out upon it over a high storm collar that keeps the cold out and the heat in. The world will look quite different to you then. PRICES OFF.



BOARDERS WANTED.

WANTED BOARDERS—A few gentlemen or married couples can find first class board and elegant rooms, hot and cold water, gas, bath; no children in house. No. 61 East Ellis street, one block from Aragon hotel.

Aragon notes.

HANDSOME brick residence, I35 Spring street, newly fitted, lovely rooms, single or en suite; elegant board; centra.

or en suite; elegant board; centra.

FRONT ROOM down stairs with board in private family, will do for light house, teeping, two blocks from Kimball house, 106 Ivy street.

BOARDERS can find good accommodations at 50 Windsor street, or 313 Rawson, two blocks from Whitehall, one and two blocks from street car; pleasant location. Apply at once.

DON'T be a slave to the opium and mor-phine habits when you can get cured at home for \$10 or money refunded. Corre-spondence confidential. P. A. Stewart, manager, 207 Norcross building, Atlanta, Ga.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, are prepared to place loans on business property at 6 per cent; on residence property at 7 per cent. nov1 tf FOR FARM loans within 50 miles of Atlanta come to the Georgia Farm Loan Co., rooms 10 and 12, 37% Whitehall street.

nov 2-5m.

MONEY TO LOAN-\$1,000 to \$50,000, Atlanta real estate security; one to five years time. D. H. Livermore, State Savings bank. LOANS on Atlanta real estate promptly negotiated; no delay. M. & J. Hirsch, 18 North Pryor street. feb 7-im RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large leans. 28 South Broad street.

6, 7 AND 8 PER CENT CITY LOANS. Georgia farms 8 per cent. W. C. Davis, attorney. Room 43 Gate City bank building.

ON DIAMONDS, ETC.—Responsible, lib-eral, confidential. N. Kalser & Co., 15 Decatur St., Kimball house, jan17-6m LOANS UPON REAL ESTATE in or near Atlanta promptly negotiated by S. Bar-nett, Equitable building. oct 14-6m.

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can bor row what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office No. 20 Gate City bank building. Jos. N. Moody, Cashier. nov 11-1y

\$50,000—IF YOU WANT A LOAN promptly on real estate, easy monthly plan, call on W. B. Smith, 16 N. Pryor street, jan 29—6m

FINANCIAL. WANTED—To buy desirable purchase mon-ey notes, given for Atlanta real estate; can lend \$2,000, 44,000 or 18,000 on long time at reasonable rates on desirable Atlanta residence property. Apply to T. W. Bax-ter, 3il Norcross building. feb 17-im. OR SALE—\$50 purchase cured on improved city property. Wil discount liberally. L. K., Constitution feb 17 sun tue thur

SALESMEN WANTED

SALESMEN OR AGENTS make money et selling suits to order, \$13.59; pants, shirts, \$1; mackintoshes, \$5. Hunter Talling Company, Cincinnati, O. decl-4m-sun tues thur sat

WANTED-Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE-Miscellaneous.

CHEW HONEY-MOON, most delicious chewing gum made; aids digestion and preserves the teeth. febl9-3t-tu th sun

WANTED TO BUY-Direct from owner, a nice cottage with four or five rooms; not too far out; give bottom cash price; will call and see it. Answer W. L., care this office.

MISCELLANEOUS. HONEY-MOON CHEWING GUM. It will help digest your food and perfume the breath. feb 18-3t-tuth sun

LOST-Gold comb between Kimball house and Luckie street; finder will be re-warded on deliving same; Kimball house office.

FOR EXCHANGE. WILL EXCHANGE \$700 worth real estate notes, soon due, and \$500 in cash for 5 or 5-room cottage—city or suburbs. Z. B., Constitution.

FOR SALE. HONEY-MOON CHEWING GUM, purest and cleanest gum ever made, being absolutely free of grit. feb 19-3t-tu th sun

PERSONAL.

HELP WANTED-Male. WANTED—Man of good address willing to work, able to make deposit. Perman-ent position. T. A. Davis, Manager, 403 Norcross building.

WE control a specialty needed by every owner of a vehicle in Georgia; would like to meet a live business man to handle same. Address M. B. Skinner, Kimball bouse WANTED-A company handling their own

WANTED—A company handling their own real estate desires to establish a rent-ing agency in connection and would like to communicate with a man experienced in the renting business in Atlanta. Ad-dress P. O. Box 726, city. feb-18-it dress P. O. Box 728, city. feb-19-4t
WHY DO PEOPLE complain of hard times,
when any woman or man can make from
\$5 to \$10 a day easily. All nave heard of the
wonderful success of the Climax Dish
Washer; yet many are apt to think they
can't make money selling it; but any one
can make money, because every family
wants one. One agent has made \$473.35 in
the last three months, after paying all
expenses and attending to regular business
besides. You don't have to canvass; as
soon as people know you have it for sale
they send for a Dish Washer. Address the
Climax Mfg Co., 45 Starr avenue, Columbus, O., for particulars. dec-2-25t-zum
WANTED—An experienced single man to WANTED—An experienced single man to manage a Virginia summer resort the coming season. Address, with references, stating experience and salary expected, Virginia Springs, F. O. box 1892, Phila-delphia, Pa. feb 13 6t wed fri sun tues thur sat

reb 13 6t wed fri sun tues thur sat WANTED—A thorough, first-class cook, Only first-class men need apply. Grand restaurant, 32 Peachtree street.

WANTED—A first-class typewriter repairer one who can repair all makes of machines: prefer man of sood address and able to assist in canvassing when necessary and go on road when required; answer with full particulars, stating amount of salary expected; nothing but expert loyal work put up with. Lock Box No. 321, city.

NEW FACES—All about than first the feat-

HELP WANTED-Female WANTED HELP-At once, a your fold circulars. Call at 41 Peacht H. C. Heidman. WANTED—Ladles to do writing at home good wages; enclose stamp for particulars. Cream City Toilet Company, Milwaukee, Wis. feble-6t

SITUATIONS WANTED-Male. POSITION WANTED as bookkeeper or salesman; have had experience and can furnish references as to character and ability; will begin with medium salary Address S. G. V., care Constitution.

WANTED by March 1st position by your man 26 years old as house salesman or cashler. Have had ten years' experience in this line. Best reference from employers. P. O. Box 48, Westminster, Md WANTED WORK by wood carver a gilder. Specialties: Churches, alta etc. Address J. R., care Constitution

WANTED-Position as manager or by young married man of experie good habits; an Al accountant at ager, now in Florida. Freeze ca duction of salary. Very best ref Address, care this paper, Hustler WANTED—Position as buyer and manager of silks and dress goods in good house; a gentleman of large experience in catering to fine trade and thoroughly posted in silks and dress goods. Address G. W. R., 217 West Breckinridge street, Louisville, Ky.

SITUATIONS WANTED-Female. A WELL EDUCATED lady wishes a pos-tion as teacher or governess; salary not so much an object as hoem comforts. Ad-dress, M. J., care Sunny South.

AGENTS-Greatest value; readlest seller hence biggest money for you. 64 North Broad street. Room 1.

Broad street. Room 1.

AGENTS WANTED in every city and town in the United States to sell the H. B. Locked lamp chimneys; won't fall off and can't be knocked off the lamp; sells at every house; 100 per cent profit; outfit by mail, 40c. 'The Brooklyn Safety WANTED—Agents to take orders by sample at home or travel; expenses and good salary or commission to right party. Samples sent on application. Address, with stamp, Lock Box 420, New York City.

AGENTS TO canvass in city; light work; good pay; experience not necessary; call on W. W. Appleby, Brunswick hotel feb-15-7t. WANTED—A few first-class building and loan agents, large territory and good commissions. Address J. H. Rhodes, manager of agencies Rome Mutual Loan Association, 325 Broad street, Rome, Ga. feb 7—15t feb 7-15t

AGENTS IN EVERY state on salary and commission. Agents making 225 to 250 weekly. Eureka Chemical and Mr. Co., La Crosse, Wis. jan 23-3m

WANTED-Rooms. TWO unfurnished connecting rooms for light housekeeping; north side, nice locality; terms must be reasonable. Address La carrier 19.

FOR RENT

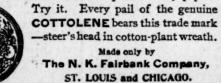
By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 48 North Broad.

496 Auburn avenue. 147 Gordon street West End. 178 South Forsyth. 210 Luckle. 341 East Hunter. 164 East Hunter. 34 Hill street.

Lardepsia

Try it. Every pail of the genuine COTTOLENE bears this trade mark

would be a more appropriate name for that common



CHANGE TO MELTING THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

cause of suffering-dyspepsia-because most cases of dyspepsia can be traced to food cooked with lard. Let COTTOLENE take the place of lard in your kitchen and good health will take the place of Dyspepsia.



Mr. Riblet, 156 Ninth avenue, New York

NEW TRIAL GRANTED

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoo decisions granting a new trial to Adolphus Duncan, who was sentenced by Judge Clark to hang February 8th, and one to John C. Lacewell, who was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for shooting Officer Barrett, were handed down by the supreme

enced to hang on the date mentioned. A motion for new trial was made by his

Judge Atkinson, in the decision, says that "where, in a trial for rape, the contention

"While many of the rulings and charges of the presiding judge are not entirely free from criticism, there was not in any ef them, save as indicated in the preceding note, any error requiring a new trial."

There were two areas of low pressure at the time of last night's observation. The one which had caused southerly winds and

WANTED — Reliable salesman, already traveling, to carry our lubricants as a side line, Manufacturers' Oil Company, Cleveland, O.

CASH PAID for old gold. A. L. Delkin 69 Whitehall street. jan-2

FOR SALE-A lot of dry walnut lumber one inch thick and from six to fourteen inches wide. Address, C. L. McClintock, Greenwood, S. C.

LOST—English pug, black face, answers to the name of Philip; liberal reward for return of same at 512 Gould building.

INFORMATION WANTED of Daniel Herlihy, white, a native of Lexington, Ky.
Age thirty years. When last heard of
was in Atlanta, Ga. Any information
of him will be thankfully received by
his uncle, Timothy Dinnen, 207 South
Broadway, Lexington, Ky. Southern and
western papers please copy.
feb5 15t tue thur fri sun

DEBILITY

WOMAN.

1away&C to 6 and 7 to 8.

her residence, No. 86 at 12:15 o'clock p. uary 18, 1895, Mrs. Tuneral from the clock, p. m. interment etery, Charleston S. Cebruary 20, 1895. Charlesse copy. se copy. ence, 32 Auburn avest evening at 2:30 o'cles

Friends of the late tine and Mrs. C. C. tine and Mrs. C. or D. F. Constantine D. P. LeVert and faminand family, John F. Had.
A. Lawmour and famil to attend the funeral constantine from her Auburn avenue, at 12 today. Interment at Garers: George W. Schroers: George W. Schroers: George W. Schroers: George W. Schroers: H. J. West, D. W. H. Sharp, H. captain A. J. West, ng, W. H. Sharp, H. Se meet at Barclay at 10 o'clock.

the Fifth Met La

At these reduced rates all subscription: At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

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JACKSONVILLE-H. Drew & Bro.
CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine St.
NEW YORK-Brentano's, 124 Fifth avenue.
CHICAGO-P. O. News Company, 91 Adams
street; Great Northern Hotel.
SAN FFANCISCO-R. C. Wilbur.
PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble. corporate

PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, Lancaster avenue and

SEATTLE, WASH .- Puget Sound News 12 CENTS PER WEEK

For The Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per weel for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, o 67 cents per calendar month delivered to any address by carrier in the city of At-lanta. Send in your name at once. Do not pay the carriers. We have regular

ATLANTA, GA., February 19, 1595.

Another Cotton Mill for Atlanta. President Jacob Elsas, of the Fulton bag and cotton mills, authorizes the ancouncement that he has completed arrangements for the erection of a new

mill of 25,000 spindles. This announcement, coming in nection with that of President Turner, of the Exposition mills, that he will have a new 20,000 spindle mill in operation by next November, are sure pointers that the wind is blowing south. more eloquent story could be told than this addition of 45,000 spindles to the factory capacity of Atlanta.

It was during the cotton exposition of 1881 that Mr. Elsas determined upon the erection of his first mill. The fact that after thirteen years of experience he should determine to double the number of spindles, gains importance when it is stated that Mr. Elsas is a cool, calculating, level-headed business man, who could not be misled by enthusiasm or led into error of judgment. Whatever he decides upon is already a success for his mind is so constituted as t measure every effect in advance. When such men as Mr. Elsas, Mr. Hugh T Inman, Dr. R. D. Spalding and Dr. Turer, men who could not be thrown off their feet by a hurricane, invest their noney in cotton factories, it may well be known that there is money in them They are not men who experimenttheir participation in anything means olid cash.

The long expected day for the south has come, and as a friendly tip The Constitution would advise its New England friends to waste no money in repairing old boilers, but to come down here and get new, fresh blood infused into their veins!

The Price of Cotton.

The New York Journal of Commerc s an editorial article on "The Problem of Cotton Production." We refer to it here because in our opinion it is endable thing to write about. We ald wish, however, that our contemrary had given a more hopeful tone o I's article by discussing the real prob m that affects those who have been raged and must continue to engage cr a time at least in the production of

We do not see, for instance, why The ournal of Commerce should imagine at there should be any problem about oduction of cotton. The real problies in the removal of the cause that has caused the fall in the price of n and other products of human laa fall that has been accompanied

disasters of a world-wide character. his problem our contemporary does approach at all, and this is perhaps as well, for the eyes of the editor The Journal of Commerce seem absoy closed to the fact that the cotton em is not a question of raising on at cost. The truth is, it is not ner's problem at all, but a business m. Our contemporary, after reking that it has no confidence in ny device for artificially affecting the orice of cotton, either by the farmers by the traders, declares with some of cheerfulness that "if the ers find the raising of cotton profitess it is, of course, necessary for them

to raise something else." mething else," but what else? It too large a question to be disposed of by the editor of The Journal of Comce in this light and flippant way. A reflection-we will not say knowlwould convince our contemporary that the interval in which the farmers are changing from cotton to "something would be one of dire distress for at every interest in the south. The ness of the south-the ability of the of the south to trade with one er and with the people of other secflons of the country-depends almost on the amount of money that is ed for the cotton crop over and re the cost of producing it.

short, the business of the south, nd, in a smaller measure, the business ose with whom the south trades, almost entirely on cotton. It oney crop. It is the one crop in the south, commands cash at es and in all places. When, there ing to the demonetization of silpeople's money supply is made wholly on the small stock of at is available as money of re and the price of cotton (and in the other staple commodities) falls cost of production, it is a very ng to say that the farmers "will

raise something else." is to be the remedy for the who raise wheat and corn? Are

do not in the least desire to express or imply a feeling of contempt for the opinions of so grave and able a newspaper as The Journal of Commerce, and we trust, therefore, that our contemporary will not imagine that it finds flavor of that sort in the comments we are making. We are seeking information on this subject and we, therefore, ask The Journal of Commerce in all sincerity in regard to the "something else" that the farmers of the south and the rest of the country are to turn their attention to? Is the "something else" a real remedy for the condition into which the country has fallen? Will the something else" inject as much money into trade and business as a fairly profitable cotton crop has done and would do again?

We repeat-and the fact cannot be made too prominent-that the unprofitable price of cotton affects the farmers less sorely than it does the business and trade of the south and of the country. The farmer can live. He has the sun and the soil to sustain him. To produce cotton at a loss hurts, but it does not paralyze him. He can most assuredly turn his attention to "something else. He can cease to plant cotton altogether and still survive; but, meanwhile, what is to become of the business interests, the trade and commerce that have built themselves up and are sustained entirely by the money that has been

brought into the country by the sale of

cotton and cotton goods? We have said frankly in these colamns that the only result of cutting lown the acreage devoted to cotton would be to prevent the price from fallng. How that will help the farmers we are unable to see. It simply means further decrease in the amount of money that cotton brings to the south, and this means further heardships in the business world. Yet we have not opposed the experiment which our farmers are now making in their own behalf. On the contrary we have done our utmost to forward it. If the reduction in acreage will bring about the results which have been claimed for it, we shall be glad to see our farmers profit by these results. If not, the failure will e another clinching argument which The Constitution has urged for fifteen ears, and which it believes is the only remedy-the restoration of silver to the place it occupied in our currency system prior to its demonetization in

There is pending before the New Jersey legislature a bill to provide for the

pensioning of school teachers. It is argued that there is but little opportunity for these useful public servants to reach a competency, and that it is as little as a state can do after having received the benefit of the mature years of a worthy official, that he or she should be provided for in case of disability or old age. The trouble about such legislation as

this is that it would be a stepping stone to the pensioning of every one whose name could once be inscribed upon the official list. Political economy regards man as the wage earner of the community, though an advanced civilization throws open many avenues of respectaole employment to women whose necessities require that they should work. In this way the work of teaching has been almost wholly transferred to women. They do not go into the profession as a life work, but stand equally ready, with their unemployed sisters. to accept any suitable offer that may be made them. The consequence is that but few women would remain on the rolls long enough to acquire the right to a pension, unless her husband had political pull enough to keep her on the list after she was married to earn a living for him. The policy of most chool boards, however, is to employ single females, and let husbands take

care of their wives, as they should do. The best pension for a young school teacher, therefore, is to get a good husband as early as possible, and let him

Joking a Newspaper.

The New Orleans Times-Democrat is just now the victim of a perplexing practical joke, perpetrated upon it by some unknown person.

A respectable and gentlemanly look ing man appeared in the counting room and upon announcing the death of a prominent young citizen, paid for an of the industrial development of the extended funeral notice, furnished a picture of the dead young man for re production, and gave the city editor further points to be used in a "spread" article, and then departed, wiping the tears from his eyes.

No one was more surprised than the supposed corpse next morning upon the elegant obituary articles and artistic chalk plate cut. To surprise there followed indignation, and a demand upon the editor for an explanation.

Strange to say, no trace can be found of the man who furnished the news, nor can a motive be thought of why any one should have perpetrated such a ghastly joke. The Times-Democrat announces that it will appeal to the next session of the Louislana legislature to make the furnishing of false

news a punishable offense. It is a matter of wonder that large daily newspapers having to rely upon so many agencies for news, do not get caught oftener in this trap. It is only by rigid system and watchfulness over the source of every piece of news that such impositions can be avoided. That, it would seem, would be the most effective method to keep up, as statutory re strictions of the press tend more to tyranny than the protection of the

The Newfoundland Famine. The people of the island of Newfound

and are in a state of famine. Newfoundland's story is a sad one Among the earliest spots discovered on the north Atlantic coast, it became a prize for French and English domination. Lord Baltimore first settled his colony there, but finding the weather too severe, he sailed further south to Maryland. Newfoundland then became a fishing station, and under the inspire tion of the English fish merchants, who did not want a local population to take their business, the British governmen forbade the presence of women in Nev foundland. But women were smuggled in, nevertheless, and the population be

gan to grow. In the negotiations following the English capture of Canada from the French, the latter were given the right of not only monopolizing the codfisheries but of landing on Newfoundland terri tory to cure the catch. With wealth right on their beach, the helpless Newfound anders must witness its enjoyment by the French, who will not even allow them to compete. The waters around are patrolled by British warships, de fending the French claims.

The local government, composed o men who are adventurers, has bankrupted the people of such possessions as they had, and now they are appealing to the world for bread.

The Day Has Come.

The Boston Journal of Commerce, an authority in cotton milling circles, in an article printed elsewhere, admits frankly that the enormous growth of cotton manufacturing in the south is forcing upon northern mills a competition "which they had dreamed of but "This competition," says The Journal, "is attacking the very largest

This is gratifying testimony that it is not so much because of local condiions that the New England mills are stirred up, as it is because of the grit and pluck of the southern millers, who have pushed up their grades of work and successfully invaded every known market. The only relief that The Journal sees ahead for the New England mills is to equip their plants new for a class of work which has not yet been attempted in this country, and thus supply the market which nanders to the aesthetic in fabrics. This advice is given without considering the fact that the same south which has driven New England from her old-time monoply will follow them just as successfully into whatever aesthetic field they may choose to enter.

The admission that the southern mills ire managed by young or middle aged men "who are workers from the word go," carries with it the conclusion that no device of machinery or pattern can be resorted to that they will not reach just as quickly as the dust-covered directors who sit in the little room through which "a small pane" is the only means of comnunication. The advantages of the outh have become too well established o require any more argument, for the failure of dividends in northern mills and the earning of dividends in southern mills tells a story which will be appre ciated by every capitalist.

But our contemporary thinks that for long time to come New England will e the site of the fine goods mills.

That this is measurably true, we have no doubt. The point that we have been making for several years is, not that the New England mills would rush to the south in a body, but that the natural advantages of this region would finally prove superior to all the ngenfous devices of man. The sudden development of a desire on the part of a number of New England mills to transfer at least a portion of their interests to the south has been both surprising and gratifying to The Constitution. We have never had any idea that the movement of the cotton mills to the south would assume the proportions of an epidemic, or a contagion, such as to aftract the attention of the world.

We had supposed that the movement in this direction would come as the result of gradual development from within and without. We are gratified to see it taking a shape somewhat different from our expectations. Although we have no doubt that the extent of the movement has been somewhat exaggerated, we know that it has enough substance in it and behind it to affect the economies of the south in a way that has had no parallel in the history country, remarkable as that develop-

ment has been. So far as the manufacture of fine goods is concerned, we do not expect the south to take from New England in a night the results of a century's industry, ingenuity and enterprise. We simply say that, as coarse goods can be made here more profitably than anywhere else in the world-other conditions being equal-so fine goods of all grades and devices can be made here more profitably than anywhere else. But these things are a matter of growth -a slower growth with respect to fine goods, possibly, than with respect to coarse goods.

All the natural advantages are here. The artificial advantages, such as capital and skilled labor, are a matter of growth and development.

Incompetency or-Worse. The action of Secretary Carlisle in de ciding against the use of Georgia granite in the new public building at Kansas City is absolutely unwarranted, and, in view of the facts in the case, must necessarily bring down upon the head of that official

the severest criticism. In the face of unanswerable proofs that the Georgia stone is all that its advocates have claimed for it, in the face of the decision of the board of award in its favor, and in the face of the fact that the bid of Messrs. Venable Bros. was lower by \$10,000 than any other bid, it is only natural that the public should question the motive

that led to such a decision. The Georgia stone has had to fight the granite trusts with its representatives in every state and with its strong band of paid lobbyists at Washington. It was put

cognizing their inability to compete su essfully with it, have sought by fair means and by foul to prevent its adoption in government work; but it stood every test. Every criticism was fairly met, the board which had been at first prejudiced against it, became convinced, and the official sanction of the secretary of the treasury was the only thing necessary to

omplete the victory. Mr. Carlisle has gone out of his way to stab at one of the principal industries of this state. He has done all in his power to injure it, and the attack has been simply gratuitous on his part. He has absolutely no ground to stand on in this position that he has taken. He has gone out of his way to turn down a granite that in many buildings here in Georgia has stood the test of half a century-a building granite that has no superior on the face of the earth-and that, too, when the Georgia bidders were \$10,000 lower than the next

Considering the marvelous developments which have characterized the control of the treasury department during the past two years, it is no wonder, when such broad evidence as this is presented, that from all parts of this country Mr. Carlisle is being charged not only with incom petence but many of the acts of his admin istration have subjected him to the positive charge of corruption.

The Journal of Commerce says that th Rothschilds, who have placed themselves ehind our "credit," are the men who 'make and unmake empires," Do they, then propose to unmake the republic? The farmers of the south will get

noney for their cotton when silver is re

monetized. Until that day comes, they may as well go out of the business of raising cotton. The Journal of Commerce hints that the

surrender of the credit of the America people into the hands of the Rothschilds neans more than appears on the surface. Congress will go home, new bond dicker

will be made whenever necessary-and ther what do the people propose to do about it? The secret bond dicker seems to have uleted all the gold gamblers in Europe, Now Wall street must have another sop.

CURRENT COMMENT.

A woman of fifty has just been adjudged twenty. But, strangely enough, the man's sanity has not been questioned. A recent census bulletin shows that

the 12,690,152 families in the United States 52.20 per cent hire their farms or homes and 47.80 per cent own them, and of the owners of homes 27.97 per cent own ect to incumbrance and 72.03 per cent ow free of incumbrance. Some time ago California offered a bounty of \$5 each for coyote scalps. It was sup-posed at the time that there were not

than 2,000 coyotes in the state, but the claim for bountles for the last quarter of 1894 already amounts to \$53,000 with seventeen other countles to hear from. "Tippacanoe and Tyler, too," was written by A. C. Ross, of Zanesville, O. Ross was a member of a church choir during the heated canvass of 1840, and was also one of

quartet that furnished music to the litical meetings. He was urged to writ song for a coming meeting at Zanesville, and chose the tune "Little Pigs" for the lody. He composed the song one Sun day morning in church. The next day he presented it to the club, and it on the following evening at the meeting It proved a great success and soon went all over the country.

The present crusade against the wearing hats by women in theaters and other public places was begun probably i a jocular spirit, but it may result more se-riously than expected. Five state legisla-tures have bills before them dealing with ne subject. The Massachusetts bill makes the woman wearing the annoying hat liabl to a fine of \$10 if she refuses to rer hat after being notified. The New York bill imposes a fine of \$20 on the wearer of the hat and requires the theater manager to return the price of the seat to the per son whose view is obstructed. The New Jersey bill subjects the high hat ejectment from the theater and to a fine o \$10. The Missouri bill imposes a fine of \$5 while the bill before the Illinois legislature places the fine at \$25.

Maryland is responsible for Kentuck; whisky. The fact is a matter of histor but it is brought out anew by the hu trade edition of The Louisville Courie Journal. Many of the forty-eight pages of the issue are taken up with advertisements and accounts of the whisky interests. More space is given to this subject than to any other. "This beverage," says the editorial, "though always the object of attack, is used wherever the Aglo-Saxon has planted his conquering foot." and it has planted his conquering foot," and is proceeds to quote medical authority to show that "if a man feels that he must use or he can drink nothing that can do him ess harm than good whisky."

There is no reason why the system of rbitration and conciliation should not st eed in this country as well as it has Australia and France, and what seems be needed is an application of infelli-gence and common sense to the subject. In France, voluntary courts of reconcilia-tion for the settlement of labor difficulties are provided by law. In 1893 109 cases of dispute were referred to such courts. In thirty cases a satisfactory decision was reached, in eighteen cases a compromise was effected, in nine cases the demands of the workmen were granted and in thr they were refused. In some cases there was a failure because one side refused to sub-mit to the verdict, and in a number of cases a settlement was secured out of court. The report for 1894 has not been published, but the French labor commissioner say that the recourse to the arbitration method en larger in proportion to the num-strikes than in 1893. Labor reporte from Australia show that the conciliation method has been very successful there, and, in fact, has almost put an end to serious

THE EXPOSITION.

Waycross Herald: No other county in the waycross heraut. No other techniques state can send more varied agricultural products to the great Cotton States and International exposition to be held in Atlanta than Ware. It will be too late in the sea son for our luscious watermelons, cante loupes, tomattes, squashes, onions English peas, Irish potatoes, early peaches, plum and cucumbers; but okra, egg plants, beans lettuce, cabbage, collards, turnips and pumpkins will be abundant. Our farmer, ought to make an exhibit of the three va ought to make an exhibit of the three va-ricties of sugar cane that grows so finely here, also our cotton, rice, corn, cats, sweet potatoes, chufas, peanuts, peacan nuts, late grapes, pears and Japanese per-simmons. The ladies of Waycross are preparing to make an exhibit of their ha work, and needles and raint brushes are now busy making ready for the great event. They will be required to bear the expense of transporting, installing and insuring whatever they contribute, and they wil appeal to the people of Wayeross to aid in their efforts to illustrate Ware county. An cient and rare articles they will gladly ac paid lobbyists at Washington. It was put to the severest tests by its enemies who.

JUST FROM GEORGIA. The Ice Queen.

(With Apologies to Tennyson.) you're waking call me early-call me early, mother, dear.

Comorrow'll be the coldest day of all the blizzard year; Of all the blizzard year, mother, the cold-

est, sure as fate. And I am a-going to skate, mother, I am a-going to skate!

Last winter there were lots of flowers-or roses rare and red; Beneath the peachtree on the hill the twined them round my head;

and the white pond lilles blossomed fair at early morn and late, But now I am going to skate, mother-I am going to skate!

But say to Robin a kind word, and tell him not to sigh: For he won't have rheumatism if he strikes July;

But the south has changed her climate, and the snowdrift blocks the gate, and now I am going to skate, mother-nov I am going to skate! o, if you're waking, call me early-call me

Comorrow'll be the coldest day of all the freezing year; Of all the freezing year, mother, the coldest in the state, And I am a-going to skate, mother-I am

early, motner, dear;

a-going to skate! The Citizen's Story. "I think," said the frozen citizen, "that

'What's the trouble?" "Water pipes. You see, they are not built for weather; the poor things can't

"Well?"
"Well, the last cold spell we had, my wife took all the covering out of the house and wrapped them up; besides, the cook kept a fire round them night and day; but the blizzard was too much for them, Both are capable of getting up a paper n good style. and they burst and tore the blankets all to pleces, and put out the fire and deluged the yard, and then climbed over into my neighbor's lot, and flooded that, and drowned his chickens, and then, when the water got two feet deep it froze hard and he sliped down on it and broke his leg, and his wife caught pneumonia trying to get him into the house, and now they're suing me for \$5,000 damages!

"Is that all?" Not by a long shot! The plumber tells

"Too bad!"
"Wait! Here's a card from the city waterworks office notifying me that my meter reads \$30 for February, and warning me to have the same fixed at once and save ex-

"You're in hard luck!" "Ain't I? But just wait! My wife's look ing for a house ten miles out, with three wells and kerosene lamps, and if I ever get there I'm going to turn over a new and quit swearing!

A Note of Hope.

Far down the cold and clearing skies niserable blizzard flie A bird with snow upon its wings Peeps out, and looks around, and sings.

"We're going home." We're going home, To freeze no more!

O'er hill and vale the broad sun stream And wakes the plumber from his dreams A sweet voice echoes round about: 'My dear, my dear, the coal is out!'

> But-"we're going home"-(Throw wide the door!) "We're going home To freeze no more!"

The cold is done-the season's ripe And blots the ink on plumbers' bills.

> But-"we're going home"-'We're going home To freeze no more!"

Hon. William L. Scruggs, who so success ully represented the Venezuela governmen at Washington in recent important matters that needed adjustment there, will return to Atlanta on Wednesday, having accomplished his mission. The commission entrusted to Colonel Scruggs was one of the gravest im portance, requiring a skilled hand and fine statesmanship.

We'll Be There! As the land begins to dry, To the cool, delicious carving Of the meion in July!

In the trial of a civil case at the Jones boro courthouse a few days ago, an old negro man stated on the witness stand that he was one of a family of thirty-three children, having twenty-five brothers and sev

THE SILVER ISSUE.

From The Nashville American, dem Is the secret sale of bonds to the syndicate and the transfer of the control of the reasury for seven months a makeshift, or From The Boston Globe, dem.

Now from France, now from some Brit-ish colony, now from Germany, comes the strong appeal for the rehabilitation of silver by international agreement. Our own cou ry which has suffered so much and i still suffering from the wrong embodied in the demonetization of silver, may well take the initiative in bringing about an international monetary conference, such as Covon Mirbach desires Germany to summor But whether summoned by President Cleveland or by some European ruler, such a conference is almost certain to be called in the near future. And, when it assembles the cause of bimetallism-championed by eaders of both parties, warmly endorsed by the overwhelming majority of the peo-ple-must find strong, earnest and eloquent advocates to speak on behalf of these United States. From The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, dem.

Representative Wilson and the other vocates of the gold bond bill grossly misstated the case when they said it was mere-ly a question of whether we would substi-tute a 3 per cent gold bond for a 4 per cent coin bond in order to save \$14,000,000 in interest. It cuts deeper than that.

The real question involved was whether

the people of the United States shall re-verse their settled policy, practically nul-lify their constitution and give the force of law to the robber purpose of a combi-

Whether the president, his secretary. the treasury or their supporters in congress the men who are back of it fully understood it. They drove a hard bargain with the administration for bonds which they know are as good as gold and offered better know are as good as good and the deliberate terms for gold bonds with the deliberate object of forcing the government into a formal acceptance of the gold monometallic standard. The difference between the terms the United States should get in the bond market and the terms they offered was a tempting bait to induce the government to become a party to the gold conspiracy hatched and nursed by the agents of the hatched and nursed by the hatched and nursed by the money power on both sides of the ocean. This was to cap the work of the gold payment fiction and the gold scarcity bugaboo.

the government forced into a corner, not by legitimate causes, but through the cun-ningly devised and executed plans of a great combine of shrewd and greedy finan-

What the American people need now more than anything else is a new declara-tion of independence—a declaration of inde-sendence of the international gold ring which is stealthily attempting to squee them by a taxing process more effectual than king or parliament ever devised.

IN GEORGIA SANCTUMS.

The Early County News remarks that The Southern Cultivator, the vigorous and lead-ing agricultural journal of the south, is still further to be improved and widened in its broad field of usefulness by the acquisition of Governor W. J. Northen as its managing editor. An especial feature of this great paper as the medium of the Georgia Immigration and Investment bureau, will be the dissemination of information ncerning the resources, attractions and advantages of Georgia. This new and as not only to the state at large, but to in vidual citizens in the procurement of better sales of their lands, water powers, etc. but by bringing within our borders, as citi-zens, people of moral worth, financial standing and progressive intelligence from every section and calling throughout the union. It is also, and has been for more than a year past, the mouthpiece of the state department of agriculture, so ably and satisfactorily managed by Hon. R. T. Nesbitt, whose charming "Thoughts for the Month," in every issue, are so replete with all manner of farm wisdom. The muse of the editor of The Bowden In-

elligence is beginning to thaw. He now You may talk as you please of cold weather.

Of winter winds piercing and bleak,

But naught will compare
With the frigid cold air
Of the blizzard that struck us last week.' The Saturday Americus Herald has made its appearance. Mr. W. K. Wheatley is editor and Mr. Wilbur Cherry, manager.

Here is an uncomfortable weather note rom The Bowden Intelligence "The north wind bloweth, The dark cloud snoweth, And each man knoweth That his firewood goeth."

The Statesboro Star has the following blizzard item:

"We are about to pull through another blizzard, and ain't froze to death tel. We have had no tidings from our mongrel contemporary up the street in two days and a half. We fear that he went under."

FOUND IN THE FURROWS.

Sylvania Telephone: We all have that faith which tells us that there will be time enough for sowing and for working, and nat the harvest will surely come; and the perhaps we can look back and see that, af-ter all, it was better for us as it was, and recall with pleasure what we deem as hardships now. We do not know, we cannot tell, what is the best. We only know that the dark and cold and rainy days will not always last—we only know that "behind the clouds is the sun still shia-

Darien Gazette: Turn about is fair play. King Cotton, crown and all, is being tram-pled under foot in Georgia by droves of pigs on their way to the pork pa tories-that are already paying handsom dividends-the only trouble being that they annot get as many hogs as they can use rom the 1st of October to the 1st of June The Madisonian: Georgia is in many respects far better off than a number of her

sister states, notwithstanding the chron cry of hard times within her borders.

CLEVELAND AND CONGRESS.

Meriwether Vindicator: The presiden congress its inaction and stubbornness made it necessary. Congress retorts that the president is responsible because he would agree to nothing except a gold standard policy and standing upon the party Elaters. form congress could not adopt the presi-dent's views. Judged by the party platform, congress seems to have the best of the dispute. Time will show which policy is right, that of the president or that of ngress. Mr. Cleveland is standing by deory, congress desires to face the situation. The president is backed by the entrement of the financial magnates of the east, congress assumes with a show eason that the bulk of the party and the people are behind the members. The result will be that nothing will be done except to issue bonds.

nes-Recorder: empts have been made in the house during the past few weeks to obtain an expressi upon financial matters that would be used by those who are trying to put gold to a premium as evidence that the policy of the United States is not to be that of a bimetallist currency, but of a gold monometallist currency. All of these attempts have failed and the policy of this government, so far as the house of representatives enunciates

it, is for bimetallism. Sylvania Telephone: The financial que tion is the paramount issue before the peo-ple today, and the sentiment in favor of giving silver an equal showing with gold as the standard money of the country, is grow-ing with the great masses of the American people. Scmehow, they have commenced to hink that an enlargement of the currency will give them more money and better times and it must be confessed there is good sense and logic in the idea.

Cuthbert Liberal: The free silverites ar ndoubtealy in the majority in this count ust at present and they are increasing in number with each issue of gold bonds. Be-ause Wall street and a few boards of trade endorse Cleveland's Johnny Bull financial olicy is no reason the great masses of the oing to be heard from when the next na ional convention ass

SILVER IS THE ISSUE. Free Coinage Favored in Michigan. The Republicans Going to It.

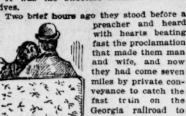
From The Chicago Herald. Lansing, Mich., February 15 .- It has be come apparent within the last few days that a determined attempt will be made to commit the republican party in this state, at the coming state convention to be held at Detroit, February 21st, to the issue of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Free silver sentiment has grown like a pigweed in a radish bed in this state dur-ing the last two years. The Patrons of In-dustry are committed to it, the Farmers' Alliance has the issue for its basic principle, the state grange prefers it to most of the other financial schemes of the present day, the democratic party is split in two upon the question and scores of the leaders of the republican party are in favor of it. the other day State Senator F. W. Claps

It was a matter of some surprise when brought the question into the Michigan leg-islature. Senator Clapp resides at Battle Creek, where the recent free silver confer-ence was held, and is a candidate for the nomination for congress to succeed Julius Caesar Burrows. The support which his free silver resolution received was a sur-prise. Although it was laid on the table by a vote of 12 to 10, the vote was recon-sidered on the following day and the reso-lution made a special order in the senate for Tuesday, February 19th, at 2 o'clock p. m. On that occasion it is expected a large crowd will be present, and the debate will doubtless be very exciting. It is the free silver resolution received was a

TALK OF THE TOWN.

go they stood before

マメンナン



Georgia rallroad to The faithful old fam

ily nag had trotted her level best to reach the little station in time and when she galloped up in hot haste and found that she had made the trip tri-umphantly she blowed out through her dilated nostrils a sigh of relief.

And then the train steamed up and there was a shuffling of feet on the plank road beside the cars, a wholesale checking of baggage and many fond goodbys, accom panied by kisses galore.

Yes, it was the happiest moment of their lives and they didn't seem to care knew it. The absolute indifference played by young married couples on bridal tours as to what the world thi s worthy of emulation. The young here of the occasion, with the heroine at his side, walked into the car like a king. He was a great, big fellow with a timid face, in spite of the freckles that ornamented it He seated his bride and stood for a mo ment taking off his white cotton gloves, which were more suggestive of funerals and pallbearers than of weddings and bridegrooms. He sat down beside his queen and smiled faintly as he looked deep down into her sad eyes. Ah, those eyes, how they did tremble and flicker as they met those of her liege lord, and how a faint smile, half akin to tears did for the moment fix itself upon her powdered cheeks

"Poor mother, I know she will have hard time of it milking old Sue in all this snow and slush," ventured the bride, real-izing at last what a great help she had been around the home she was leaving for-

come out all right; don't let that trouble you," and there was infinite comfort in the assurance from the husband so young in the service.

"Oh, don't worry; that's all right. She'll

"I hope we'll get to Atlanta on time," ally sighed again, after an unreason-

ably long silence.
"Me too; you bet!" the bridegroom replied.
Whether it was the magnetism of their whether the verchaged hearts or whether olting of the rumbling cars-anyhow, they soon seemed to be getting closer together. Then she would recover her natural attiude (maybe unnatural would be a bett word) and give vent to another sigh fraught with incomparable and unadulterated love. "These old benches are so straight-up in

the back," sighed the bride.
"Lean sideways er little," sighed the bridegroom, and remembering her obligation to obey the bride slipped lown gertly his stalwart shoulder.
Oh, life and love! What fascination and what charm! What unuterable joy and

bliss when Cupid waves his dainty wand and touches down the eyelids of the loved and the loving into blessed sleep and golden dreams. And how that bride did sleep, too, for the train passed Madison, Social Circle Covington, Conyers and all the other sta-tions and still she knew no waking. Atlanta came at last, and the conductor came around to tell the bridegroom

ime to pick up his traps. "Why, cap, I've changed my mind. I
think I'll go right on through," he said
with no notion of waking his beloved.
He was told that the train went no further than Atlanta and that he would have to

Everybody had left the train in the union passenger depot and there sat the bride-groom still holding fast to his treasure, unwilling to wake her. A few moments later, however, they were seen coming of the waiting room.

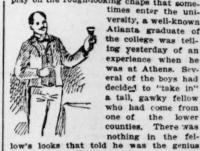
Mr. Will Gordon, the gifted young attor ney of Savannah, tells a good story about his experience in hazing a newcomer when he was a college boy over at the State uni-River, and other cities where cotton facturing was the principal industry, reached their zenith, and that it was versity. He and

about fifty other students had asked a young fellow just arrived upon the college to join the campus Zeta Chi fraternity. Of course, every college man knows what

the Zeta Chi fraterni. was a fake institution, into whose mystic realms all newcomers, noviti-ate and green, were asked to enter as mem-bers. It was in plain language a hazing organization. The young man wasn't half as green as he appeared, so when he reas green as the sort of note asking him to be at the Bob Toombs oak on the campus that night at a certain hour blindfolded to Join this beloved and cherished order, wrote back that he would certainly b

here, and blindfolded as instructed. The boys were forcing their victim to climb a slippery pole that night and whip-ping him as he climbed higher and higher, when, to their astonishment, they heard a it wasn't the candidate at all, but Donald Harper, of Rome, who had been asked by the candidate to take his place and give the boys a round up. Harper almost fright ened the students out of their wits and the all ran away as fast as their feet would let them. The candidate was in convenient distance laughing himself to death. He and Harper had made up the little game and played it on the students to perfection, Harper dressing in his clothes and blind-folding himself. Of course the pistol was fired upward and in fun.

Speaking of the tricks that college boys play on the rough-looking chaps that some-times enter the university, a well-know



nothing in the fellow's looks that told he was that he was. He was perhaps twenty-six years old and yet was in the sophomore class. The boys thought he would prove a 'whale of a sucker," as one of them put it so they went that night to play their game on him. They found him in his room study-ing his Latin for the following morning, and told him that they had come to get to join the Zeta Chi fraternity. tied his hands and blindfolded him and pu

tied his hands and blindfolded him and put him through several trying ordeals. Then they told him that all he would have to pay as initiation fees would be \$5.

"Why, certainly," said the big fellow, and he soon handed out a crisp bill. The boys then took him down to Jester's restaurant and ordered a big supper, it being part of the game to always get a good supper and make the candidate pay for it in this way. The supper was served and the men all The supper was served and the men all ate heartily, the candidate eating his full share. They had diked him out in a dress suit which belonged to one of the students and called on him to speak. He arose, and His remarks were bright and clever and applied to the men about him throughout.

pay the bill, which amounted agine his astonishment to find it can erate bill. The candidate had soon and the treasurer had to go down its other pocket to get the money for n.

taurant keeper. "De win's er layin' right fur er crop year," said Uncle Ned Sim in the Columbia county yesterday as he held his head one-sided and looked up at the sun as chickens look up at the hawk that is flying over them. He seemed to know what

he was talking about, for he looked down a minute or two and then resumed ruminatingly: "Yas, sah, dar's gwine ter kin feel it in de air. Yer son de oosens up de groun' ar come so late it'll ke till late

"But Lawd, what' de use good crop year. Tain' gwine do It don't take er good crop year hogs, an' dat's what dey ain't gy olks done quit raisin' hogs des Den looks lack ef dey do rais little shoats dey'll go off down ter de branch and some nigger'll raise a fum de man. Jes' looks lack changin' anyhow."

THE MILLS TO THE FIELDS. Northern Cotton Mills Must Chr Their Line of Goods.

From The Boston Journal of Comme There is at the present time interest being shown by the presi-public in general as to the future of northern cotton mills. The south is eded, by all who have sufficient in regarding that section to be forming an opinion on the su sess many very favorable advantage the manufacture of cotton goods, enormous growth of this industry is south during the last few years is upon northern mills a competition of they had dreamed of but little. This a petition does not come in the way that petition does not come in the way that a predicted by many, as being likely to fect, perhaps, a few of the sm mills, but it is attacking the of no profit, and in most cases at a tive loss to the northern m while the southern mill makes a good profit. The northern cotton mill mans have just begun to wake up to this and, as their balance sheets are fully realize that a departure f former line of goods must be made and machinery substituted for the old which many of them now have in use fact that this competition has for cotton mills to take a step of this one of the best signs of an improv that business the country has seen to years. If the time has arrived we chinery, which has been in use in a mills for the last fifteen or twenty; running at a high speed a consideral pete with modern machinery, we a ily glad of it. To operate this old ery longer means a loss to the milit in use. What, then, is to be dose your orders for the latest imp chinery which is being built in this Fill your mill with it, and then man ture a line of goods that the south as has not attempted to make to any extent. If your mill has been r coarse ginghams, drop them. The one cent in them for a northern mi are plenty of kinds of goods that make with your organization as it a perhaps, with little change, that readily and at a price which will profit. All it needs is skill and good ent in selecting your line of go The south laughs at us when it statements in our northern journal taining the remarks of some of our kneed cotton manufacturers before dislative committees seeking relief

manufacture of cotton goods as the made and finished today, they can be ated to earn handsome dividends each after charging off a sufficient sum for Enter one of our importing house note the quantities of cotton goods of eign makes and reflect upon the following our being obliged to send our money the country for these goods. Take 2 Why should we have imported then year to the value of \$1,000,000 while our otton mills were standing still on a of not being able to find a market for goods. It is simply on account of perior finish given these goods which the American manufacturer as yet found time to imitate to a legree of perfection. This is only on ed. If northern mills will take up th ufacture of these goods and prepare plant accordingly, there would be not ble whatever from the competition of southern mill. If this is not done, that ers of northern cotton mill stocks in eral will see them depreciate on t each year as time rolls by, and no di

southern competition. To read the

dresses one would suppose that Lowe

going to decay; when the truth of the

ter is, with a reorganization of the plants located in these cities that are

ing from southern competition, and men at their heads who are well up

earned.
The southern cotton mills are by young or middle-aged men workers from the word go, and me iness every time. All formality and dignity is laid aside and a business at ance presents itself on every hand, are no little windows the size of a glass in the general office of a cotton mill, which the caller mit through waiting me time when to boy will open this small pane in you as if you were an impertin and if your inquire for the great prison of seeing the agent the small pane is med together and you are told in a small manner that he is "busy." This manner that he is "busy." The see the officers of the control of of reception is not met with at the any cotton mill in the south, but it use at the present time in some something the south or the mills, we regret to say, and so to the disadvantage of the mills as to the disgust of the sersible poway of doing things was, perhap until a competitor appeared who er at his mill. We are heartily glad to

We are glad to note the that is going on in the south manufacturing. The north has fear from it if it takes a step if to do this the sooner i from the competition ing that they did not p

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hang ove Th A common folk and holders, is sisting of Brothers

is to be

Sturgis, d

Hutchinson Writes a Card.

"Now that I am free I want to cay a word about the three detectives that claim to

set in China.

"FRED W. HUTCHINSON,
"115 S. Derbigny St., New Orleans."

FINED HIM YESTERDAY MORNING

W. H. Faith, Charged with Keeping

a Gaming House.

Through a misunderstanding by one of the

ourt authorities it was stated that the

otion for a new trial had been refused

Saturday and that he had been fined \$500.

Judge Westmoreland intimated that he
would deny the motion for new trial, but
said nothing in regard to the fine. Faith

was fined \$500 the first time, and would probably have been fined the same amount this time had it not been that his attor-ncys announced that he had quit the gam-

ing table and was engaging in other busi-ness. Judge Westmoreland stated that in view of this announcement he would make

Faith was convicted of keeping a gamin house last year and was fined \$500. I

applied for a new trial and the new trial

was granted. It seems that Judge West-

moreland charged that a man running a saming table for another was not an agent, but was principal, and should be convicted on that idea or not at all. He changed his

mind on this point, however, when it was

argued in a motion for new trial and the second time Faith was convicted as agent.

The next motion for new trial was refused and Faith was fined yesterday morning.

Judge Westmoreland adjourned his cour

yesterday until the second Monday in

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

Smith, Who Was Once a Bailiff, Ar-

R. M. Smith, who was a bailiff for several

years in the court of Justice Manning, was arrested last night on a warrant sworn out by A. P. Mongan, the grain dealer. The

warrant charges Smith with larceny after

trust. The arrest was made at 9 o'clock

and a half hour later Smith was taken to

Smith was one of the most talked of

pailiffs in Atlanta before his retirement

For several months he has been collecting

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

The musicale at which Mrs. T. D. Meador

entertained a number of her friends last night was a most delightful affair. It was

Miss Helen Jacobs and Miss Gertrude

The Nine O'clock German Club has is

at the Kimball on next Friday evening. The occasion will be a delightful one in every respect, and in view of the fact that

ante-lenten gayeties are not numerous this season the dance is looked forward to with anticipations even more enthusiastic than

isually attend the announcement of such

Mr. Clarence Knowles left for New Or

The Syracuse Herald makes the following

Madame J. Lustrat, yielding to the numerous requests of her friends, has decided to organize French classes at her residence, 141 Spring street. Professor J. Lustrat, of Rome, Ga., will teach himself once a week Mme. Lustrat's pupils. The system used will be the Berlitz system, but modified by explanations given in English when it is thought necessary by the teacher.

Professor and Mme. Lustrat do not boast o give you a full knowledge of French
n five weeks, but they feel confident that
with their method of teaching a scholar
should speak fluently French after six
nonths' study. Applications received. 141
incling street.

Would you have a strong baking pow-der? Use Dr. Price's. It's absolutely

Regular Meeting of the Board of the regular meeting of the board of women managers will be held Tuesday morning, February 19th, at 10:30 o'clock.

MRS. JOSEPH THOMPSON, President.

ALL RIGHT WITH HIM.

Always Ready to Serve the Public in His Line.

Fourthan, of Boston, will be the guests of

honor of Mr. Carl Smith, who leave for the City of Mexico

given in honor of Mr. Carl Smith

Miss Kathleen Jones this week.

ued invitations for a german to

for various business houses.

make his home there.

March.

our importing houses ies of cotton goods of reflect upon the foll

ATLANTA THE PLACE There Center the Passenger Interests of

NEW BRANCH OFFICES LOCATED HERE

All the South's Railways.

Mr. Baldwin Coming to Look After the athern's Interests-Other News and Gossip of the Railroads.

Nearly all of the trunk lines of the south have decided to locate a passenger branch office in Atlanta. The Atlantic Coast Line recently estab-

lished an office in this city and sent Traveling Passenger Agent Stringfeller to take carge of its interests in this city.
The Georgia Southern and Florida a few jays ago appointed Mr. Dave Hall, formerly with the Central of Georgia, travel-

this city.
The Memphis and Charleston has appoint-The Memphis and Charleston has appended a live and energetic traveling passenger agent with headquarters here.
These appointments are all recent and new, and the tendency goes to show that all of the roads that do not enter Atlanta want by advantageous connections are

ich of the exposition is, of

The approach of the exposition is, to course, the main cause of this action on the course of the roads that do not enter Atlantary of the roads that do not enter Atlantary here. This city has always been a central the south in the matter of railway traffic, both passenger and freight, and now that the south's greatest exposition gather business for the lines over their re-

all of the rainvals of the section are taking a lively interest in the exposition. The Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Evansville people have determined to have handsome displays at the exposition, and will also take a hand and will have a strik-

will also take a skibbit here.

The Plant system will outdo itself in the exhibit it is preparing to bring here. The Plant lines will have a building all their own and will fill it with many attractions. The general purchasing agent was in At-lanta a few days ago, looking over the ex-position grounds and selecting a site for the building.

main entrance to the ground and in a con-spicuous spot. The pyramid will tower high upon an elevation, and will be large enough to hold a spacious exhibit hall on the interior. It will be built of material to be found along the lines of the Plant sysand will have within it all the grades and classes of phosphate that are so abun-dant along the branches of this giant sys-The Southern Railway Company will have

building on the ground, combining a andsome depot with a spacious and atrill prove convenient to the visitors. Other roads will have attractive exhibits

on the grounds.

All of the leading lines of the southern states are taking great interest in the ex-position and will do much towards pro-moting the great enterprise that is to prove the glory of the section.

Exposition Terminals. Third Vice President Baldwin, of the hern, will spend much of his time in

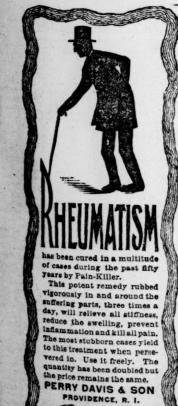
also having great extensions made at the shops in the western suburbs of Atlanta. This work involves a great deal for At-lanta. The force of hands at the shops is to be increased to almost four times the

What About the Central.

There is much interest felt in the ru-mors that come from New York with refer-ence to the Central's destiny. It was announced the other day that the plan of reorganization of the Central had fallen through, or else that it would proba-bly hang fire for a good long while to come, and this has caused some alarm and ncern among the holders here of South-

They want to know what is to become of the Southwestern in the shuffle, and since the courts have granted permission to the Southwestern to expend thousands of dollars in repairing track, many of the stockholders are asking what does it signi-fy. Some of them say if the Southwestern has the money to spend this way and there is to be no redemption by the Central, in case of the failure at reorganization, why should not the Southwestern be holding its money to meet its obligations which hang over it threateningly.

The Norfolk and Western A committee for the protection of Nor-olk and Western Railroad Company bondholders, has been formed in London, consisting of Alexander Brown, of Brown Brothers & Co., chairman; Henry Parkman ster bank, J. deLano Meyer, of Blake,



of the Investment Trust Corporation, and Mr. Vivian, of Vivian, Gray & Co., all of London. This committee has invited George Coppell, of Maitiand, Phelps & Co.; J. Kennedy Tod, of J. Kennedy Tod & Co.; A. A. H. Boissevain and Robert Fieming, to act as a committee in New York in cooperation with the London committee. These men met and agreed to accept the invitation of the London committee, and have added to their number General Louis Fitzgerald, president of the Mercantil

OPENING OF THE INSTITUTE.

Professor H. M. Hamill Makes a De

lightful Impression.

In spite of the disagreeable afternoon a large gathering was present at the opening exercises of the Atlanta Sunday School institute at the First Baptist church yesterday, and a much larger audience was on hand last night. Professor Hamill has made a profound im-

pression upon the religious people of the city and the success of the institute is already pledged. The purpose of Professor Hamill is to fully explain the methods of conducting Sabbath schools and to encouring passenger agent, with headquarters in age a deeper enthusiasm in religious work especially among the young people of the

The devotional exercises were opened by planatory talk in which he outlined the plan of work to be pursued. He then proceeded to the first number on the programme: "How to Manage a Sunda; School." Under this head he discussed the requisites of a good Sunday school and emphasized the need of punctuality, occasional variations of the programme and spirit of profound reverence. In his own practice he thought it best to close the services of the Sabbath school with a review of the lesson by the superintendent, It unified the teaching of the lesson, brought out the central truth, and counteracted the secular influence of the business part of the meeting by leaving a spiritual impression at the close. He thought the exercises of the Sunday school should never be over an hour and a quarter in length Professor Hamill urged all present to feel at liberty to ask questions as he believed in this method of securing information. The session was closed with a brief prayer

by General C. A. Evans. conducted the de-A conference of the local superintendent led by Mr. A. G. Candler, the president of the state association, was an int ddresses ever heard in this city. Tonight Miss Florence Green will sing and music will be a special feature of the

The following is the programme for to-

2:30 o'clock, devotional: Promise service; 2:45 o'clock, biackboard drill, the city of Jerusalem; 3:15 o'clock, the school in ses-sion—(a) Music of the school; (b) promotions and honors; (c) the quarterly review; 4 o'clock, the primary department—(a) How equipped and conducted; (b) how taught—by equipped and conducted; (b) how taught—by primary teachers of Atlanta; 4:30 o'clock, question drawer; questions by special committee; 7:30, devotional— song and praise service; 8 o'clock, conference of Atlanta Sunday school teachers, led by W. S. Witham, topic, "How to Secure Regular Attendance and Home Study for Scholars;" 8:30 o'clock, model teachers' meeting—lesson of February 2ith taught.

Every Bible scholar and Sunday school teacher in the city should attend the sessions. teacher in the city should attend the sessions of the institute and hear Professor

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is abundant reason for belief that it will

A BIG ADVANCE SALE.

There Is Unusual Interest in the

Opera-Other Theatrical News. advance sale for the engagement of Tavary Grand English Opera Company, which opened at the Grand yester ay morning, was the largest known in At-

it from the surrounding country as well. So many years have elapsed since grand opera was last properly sung here that the esire to hear the Tavary organizati In speaking recently over some of her

history Madame Tavary remarked: "I was born in Russia, in the Crimea, the Florida of our country. My father owned property there and was an officer in the Russian army. He is now living in St. Petersburg. In our country they do not care much for opera singers, and it was first intended that I should be a pianist. The dear Abbe Liszt was my teacher. One day soon after his reconcilia-

not care much for opera singers, and it was first intended that I should be a planist. The dear Abbe Liszt was my teacher. One day soon after his reconciliation with Wagner, Liszt prevailed upon me to sing a Russian ballad for them. Wagner was enthusiastic about my voice, and from that time I determined I'd sing in opera... My father was opposed to it, and for several years I was not on good terms with my family. I did not give up, and sang in opera all over Europe and at Beyreuth sang 'Elsa,' in Lohengrin, under Wagner's own direction. I have been in America now for three years, having come over with Abbey, Schoefel and Grau as prima donna for the Metropolitan opera house in New York. Just a few months before I left Europe I sang for the czar and he gave me a turquoise ring. My father heard me then, and was proud of the daughter to whom he had refused permission to sing. From there I went to England and sang for a short time in Covent garden. While there I went one day to call upon the ex-Empress Eugenie and met Guonod, the composer. Of all my friends abroad Ludwig, of Bavaria, was the dearest. We read together and I used to sing to him. My voice was the last he heard before he died. He was ill and on Tuesday asked for me to sing to him. It seemed to give him relief, and Wednesday he was dead. After reaching America I sang in 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' creating the part of Santuzza. Of all the operas I like to sing in 'II Trovatore' best, for it is well suited to my voice, but my favorite operas and parts are Elsa in 'Lohengrin,' and Marguerite in 'Faust.' In this country I have been well treated, and feel most enthusiastic over the manner in which grand opera has been received."

WILL REACH HERE TONIGHT. Lottie Collins Will Remain in Macon.

grand opera has been received."

Two Performances Tomorrow. The members of the Lottle Collins company have come out of their Macon trouble all right, but telegrams received by Manager DeGive last night state that they will have to be in Macon today and cannot reach Atanta in time for tonight's per-

formance.
That means a postponement of their coming here, but only for a day.
They will give a special performance. in Macon tonight. Tomorrow they will open here with a matinee and will give two Mayor Horne telegraphed Mr. DeGive as

follows:

"Macon, Ga., February 18.—L. DeGive,
Grand Opera House—All newspaper accounts of the Lottic Collins company as
a lot of toughs are untrue. They were
vindicated today in the city court, the
whole company being dismissed. I have
found them to be perfect gentlemen.
Other cases against members of the company will be dismissed, but will have to
take the regular course of the law.

"H. HORNE."

"The Burglar" Last Night. "The Burglar" was presented by a competent company at the Grand last night, and the audience which greeted the play was greatly pleased. The part of Editha is taken by Gertie Carlisie, who is not only a beautiful child, but a charming little actress. She sang sweetly, danced gracefully and was thoroughly natural. Mr. Moore as the burglar did a strong bit of character work. The other members of the company are all good.

Mr. Lee Douglas and Mr. Frank Edmondson Have a Lively Scrap.

It Was the Second Bout They Have Had Since Saturday-Statements rom

had a fight yesterday afternoon on Whitethough it lasted but a very short time. rowd of pedestrians and business men. This is the second fight that these two merchants have had since Saturday and each

The fight occurred shortly after 4 o'clock. The sidewalk was crowded with people at the time, and when they saw the excited combatants come together they feet away and tried to stop the fight.

men were pulled apart and the fight stopped. No one seemed aware of the cause of the trouble and the two gentlemen walked away after being served with copies. the junior member of the drug firm of

this firm is only two doors from the dry goods house of Douglas, Thomas & Davison. The story of the two fights as told by Mr. Edmondson shows that the origin of the difficulty was the collection of a

"I went into the store of Mr. Douglas Saturday to collect a bill from one of his clerks. Mr. Douglas saw me and ordered me out of his store. Some time ago there was a controversy between Mr. Douglas and our firm over the collection of an account from him. He declined to pay the amount and we entered suit against

ordered me out of his store on Saturday. When he did this I told him I would go and started out, As I did this I told him if he had anything against me to come outside of the store and I thought we could settle the affair there. I said at the same time that if I had thought he entertained such feelings towards me as he had manifested I would not have come into his place of business. When I started to leave the store he followed behind me.

afternoon when I saw him on Whitehall street near Alabama.

take any hand in it. I got that and so that ends the matter.

Mr. Douglas's Story of It.

Mr. Edmondson over a business transac-tion. I ordered him to leave the store and not to come in again. Saturday he again came in and I again ordered him to leave. He refused to go until he had seen one of the clerks. A fight ensued, in which I gave him a severe drubbing with my fist, This afternoon I was going down Whitea word of warning, giving me a severe cut over the eye, striking me twice on the forehead and breaking two of my teeth in age him well, having on a heavy overcoat and a pair of thick winter gloves, and Edmondson ran away."

Would you have pure food? Use Dr. Price's Baking Powder, as it's absolutely

Smith, Now in the Atlanta Police Station, Was Proprietor of One. Harry Raymond and W. H. Smith, the two men arrested more than a week ago on suspicion of being pickpockets, may be released today or tomorrow unless there s notice received at police headquarters that they are wanted in some other city. they will be released today, Smith's wife visited him yesterday afternoon. She first had a talk with Chief Connolly and then with Detective Ivy went to the cell where her husband has been kept since his arrest. His Wife Was Indignant.

Smith's wife is a large woman who does not seem to be at all afraid to speak just what she thinks. When she spoke of her husband's arrest yesterday she trembled with suppressed anger and said: "There has been enough said about my husband and he has been painted as black as night. "We had," she said, "about \$240 when we came to Atlanta, My husband put that in the little restaurant in the Norcross building

"It will be easy enough for my husband to get his release as soon as Inspector Byrnes, of New York, is heard from. He started my husband in business three times and will give him a good character."

Smith was more inclined to talk yesterday than he has been at any time since his arrows the officers some information. rest and gave the officers some information rest and sinterest. He said he kept a saloon on Chatham street in New York for several years. A murder, he said, was done near his place and at was closed by the city au-

Then, according to his story, he moved to the Bowery. There he had his name over the door in gold plated letters. On his counter was his name spelled with silver dollars. He finally closed this place, he dollars. He finally closed this place, he says, and drifted with the tide of humanity from city to city until he reached Atlanta and was arrested. Smith does not claim to and was arrested. Smith does not claim to have been a man who has always had a good reputation. He admits having been a cambler and says that most of his trouble has been caused by this failing.

Under an Alias Twenty Years.

my record and I guess they will get it. Then I suppose that will call for another roast and make me some more trouble, but ing Awarded Yesterday. Fred W. Hutchinson, the young man who was arrested on suspicion at the same time that Smith and Raymond were taken, says he will return to his home in New Orleans in a few days. Last night he wrote the

NO REASON GIVEN FOR THE DECISION

Report of the Board but Acts on His Own Responsibility.

Venable Brothers, of Atlanta, did not get

the contract for the Kansas City public

building. Despite the fact that their bid was the

about the three detectives that 'laim to have made a great eatch in arresting mo. I was in bed, at my boarding house, when Detective Mehaffey came to arrest mp. He found the nail clemer in my valies and at once thought it was used to kill people with or to cut up iron bridges.

"I have a canary bird at my home in New Orleans that I taught more in a week thar these detectives will know in a century. The man who arrested me might make a good detective, but he would do better if he was put to watching the sun rise and set in China. lowest made, despite the fact that a highly favorable report was made on the grante as to its durability and desirability as building material, despite the fact that the board of award of the government recommended that the contract be awarded to Venable Brothers, Secretary Carlisle, in whose hands the final decision was left vesterday afternoon awarded the contract to a firm not mentioned in the award, and Yesterday morning Judge Westmoreland signed an order refusing W. H. Faith, charged with having kept a gaming house, a new trial and fining him \$300. for a sum more than \$20,000 larger than the bid of the Atlanta firm. All of which constitutes something of

nystery, that will probably be looked into to the very bottom The matter has been hanging fire in Washington for some time. The bids were presented to the treasury department some months ago. They were immediate

y placed in the hands of a board of award to be considered. The bid of Venable Brothers, of Atlanta was the lowest. This well-known Geor-gia firm proposed to erect the building of Stone mountain granite, believed to be as durable building material as can be found

anywhere. A number of railway depots on the line of the Georgia railroad are built of this material, and have stood, many of them, nearly a half century, and show no signs of being any nearer decay than when they were first built. The was \$10,000 lower than the next lowest bid. It was thought certain that the work would be given to Venable Brothers, as their bid was the most advantageous to the government in every respect. The first award was made to an eastern bidder, but this recommendation was turned down in some way, and the resignation of Supervising Architect O'Rourke, who had recom mended the eastern bid, was requested by Secretary Carlisle.

Then the matter was taken up and gone over again. The interests of Venable Brothers were well and ably represented. Some of the most eminent geologists in the country made highly favorable report oncerning the durability and quality the Georgia granite. State Geologist W. S. Yeates, of Georgia, one of the ablest men in his line in the

south, went to Washington and appear before the board of award and made strong showing for the Georgia granite.

Is esfident Stewart Woodson, of the Chamber of Commerce, telegraphed to a number of Georgia congressmen urgin;

them to take up the fight in favor of this great Georgia industry. Congressman Livingston, the two Georgia enators and other prominent and influer tial men in Georgia, took up the fight for Georgia granite and made a superb showevery one concerned that a more durable building material could not be found than Georgia granite.

The upshot of the matter was that the board of award sent a report to Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle recommending that the bid of Venable Brothers be accepted. It was regarded as certain that the report of the board would decide the action of Secretary Carlisle, but this wa

Every day it has been expected that the report would come from Washington tha cretary Carlisle had approved the award the committee and granted the contract Venable Brothers. But in this every one was mistaken. Last night Mr. W. H. Venable received

the following telegram announcing the re ilt:
"Carlisle awarded job to Dugan at 4 clock this evening in Texas granite. This i face of recommendation in our favor y board of award. Come at once.
"MANNING & PARSONS."

Mr Venable was seen at his home last night and asked if he had anything to say about the award. He said he did not care to be quoted concerning the matter at all. uary," said Mr. Sanford Gay a member He said that it was very likely that he would go to Washington in a few days. He was very much surprised at the result of the matter, however.

It seems that Georgia granite was the victim of a concentrated fight by the gran-ite trust. This trust worked hard and un-remittingly to secure the defeat of the Georgia material, realizing what the stamp of government sanction meant to it. It is said, too, that the secret of the matter is that Secretary Carlisle gave the contract to Congressman Tarsney, of Missouri, who has long been one of the secretary's strongest allies.

No man was more surprised at the award than State Geologist Yeates.
"I just can't understand it," said he.
"When I left Washington the whole thing was settled. Georgia granite had been commended by some of the best experts in the country. It is as sound material for building as there is in the world, and its being turned down is simply inexplicable

What is the foremost baking powder in the world? Dr. Price's, as it's absolutely

DRAKE WAS NOT FINED. The Man Accused of Insulting a Lady

Dismissed Yesterday. A. A. Drake, the young man who was knocked down by Mr. Tom Dodd at the corner of Pryor and Alabama streets, was tried and dismissed by Recorder Caihcun yesterday afternoon.

Drake is the young man who was pointed out by a young lady as the man who had followed her from the Kimball i ouse for two blocks and insulted her by pulling her abrella from her hands and attempting to talk to her. Mr. Dodd valiantly took the lady's part.

Mr. Drake has stoutly denied that he

was the man and said yesterday that he had never seen the young lady before.

The afternoon that Mr. Drage was reaten a case was made against both himself and Mr. Dodd for disorderly conduct. When the case was called yesterday the young lady that had been insulted was in court she told how a man had followed her and how she had walked into the store of Dodd & Sons to avoid him. She said she had pointed out Drake as the man.

Judge Calhoun dismissed both cases. Mr. Drake's friends say that it was a case of

The Widow of the Late Dr. F. L. Constantine Dies Yesterday. The funeral of Mrs. C. C. Constantine will occur from her late residence No. 78

Constantine was the widow of the Mrs. Corstantine was the widow of the late Dr. F. L. Constantine, who was for-merly a practicing physician in this city. The following gentlemen will act as pall-bearers; Messrs. George W. Sciple, W. A. Osborn, A. J. West, Dr. B. H. Catching,

Auditor Tay of the Plymouth Rock Co.

Lively Developments Follow Close Upor the Heels of the Closing Up of

veloping rapidly since the closing up of the Company. Yesterday morning a warrant charging C.

dling, was sworn out and yesterday after noon Sikes was put under arrest. He was taken to Justice Bloodworth's court, but was given no preliminary hearing as the judge had gone home. An appeal to Chief Connolly by Mr. A. L.

the fact that there has been a swindling scheme by which several merchants of At lanta have lost not less than \$85 each on worthess checks endorsed by C. S. Sikes as nanager of the Plymouth Rock Pants Com pany's local branch. The mysterious man in the affair, and the

one to whom the money is said to have een paid is a person who calls himself F. J. Tay, and who was known here as trayeling auditor from headquarters.

here, telegrams were received here last night telling of the closing up of the being taken in both instances by the managers of the branches.

Telegrams were sent out yesterday by Chief Connolly to Philadelphia, Nashville Chattanooga and Memphis asking that man answering the description of F. J. Tay be held. A. L. Delkin & Co., Eads-Neel at the hands of F. J. Tay, and are all willing to prosecute him. Delkin & Co., are going to prosecute the matter vigorously and will spare no expense to bring all the parties engaged in the matter to terms

Last week a man giving his name as F. I. Tay went into the store of A. L. Delkir & Co., jewelers, and purchased a clock. He presented in payment a check of \$105 on the Beacon Light Banking Company, of Boston, signed by H. E. (or G) Snow. The amount of the purchase was only \$4.

How Delkin & Co. Were Worked.

That I would simply charge it to the Plymouth Rock Pants Company-the branch here, if it was the store. He told me that that was not the way they did business ers. He said that he was traveling aud I then sent my cashler with the money to the Plymouth Rock Pants Company, told Tay that if the local manager would endorse it and say that Tay was the man

I suspected something was wrong when th branch house here was closed up by Sikes, who is manager. I swore out a warrant against him this morning and the bailing was unable to find him. I thought that he

of Tay. He left here on the Western ar Atlantic train and several of the larger cities have been wired.

scheme. They succeeded in doing other firms in the city and tried to get the best of at least one other. If Tay is arrested my firm will bring him back. The checks are worthless and Sikes announced that they Gay & Son's Refusal.

Two checks—one for \$125 and the other one \$75— signed by the treasurer of the Plymouth Rock Pants Company were shoved over the counter to A. O. M. Gay & Son, but that firm would not cash them.

"The first check from the Plymouth Rock Pants Company was tendered us in January." Said Mr. Sanford Gay a member

ber to whom it was made payable. The gentleman was rather thin, about fifty years old and had a black mustache. I told him that if the local branch mandecided that the branch house could cash it. The man represented himself as a traveling auditor of the company. When he came back I told him that we could not cash it for him. I also asked him why he business with here that he would not care to impose upon them. He said that it was

by a man who has traded with us several times I remembered his face at the time but cannot just now recall his name. He bought a peir of gloves and presented a check for \$75 on the Plymouth Rock Pants Company just like the first one. I told him we could not cash it for him. He said that the local branch had no bank here as they remitted direct to the company. I thought something was queer as the first man had referred to a bank here, though not naming one. The second man also stated that he himself was traveling au-diter. I am told that several firms suffer-

Two Other Companies Caught. McKenzie & Riley, the shoe dealers, and the Eads-Neel Clothing Company were

sufferers through checks issued by the Plymouth Rock Pants Company. McKenzie & Riley cashed a check for \$85, taking out \$5 for pay of shoes purchased by the person who wanted to get cash for his check. The check passed on the Eads-Neel Company was for the same amount, a purchase being made to get the check

The closing up of the various branch

ASK YOUR OUTFITTER FOR THEM.

CLUETT, COON & CO., MAKERS, TROY,

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

Yal Baking Powder

ARSOLUTELY PURE

AT WHOLESALE BY THE TRADE GENERALL.

ouses, in the south at least, appears to from Macon last night says:
"The branch house of the Plymouth
Rock Pants Company here was closed on
an attachment issued from Magistrate Vaughn's court today. The action was taken by Mr. C. S. Atkinson, manager of the concern, discharged. He puts in claim for salary. Constable Bennett has the keys of the store. The head concern has been telegraphed to about matters but no

reply has been received yet.' A special from Augusta says: "Sheriff Herrington, of the city court, has levied on and closed up the Plymouth Rock Pants Company here on at attachment for \$1,000 in favor of C. W. McGhee, the manager."

paking powder absolutely pure.

FUNERAL OF MRS. SHEPARD. he Remains Taken to Somerville

Pa., Yesterday Afternoon. The funeral of Mrs. F. B. Shepard oc urred from her late residence venue yesterday morning at 11 o'clock Rev. T. R. Kendall, the pastor of Grace consecrated devotion of Mrs. Shepard to the church and Sunday school were e

from the Sabbath school and one from the class that was taught by Mrs. Shepard.
A beautiful tribute came from the insurnce men of the city, associated in busi-less with Mr. Shepard, and quite a number of offerings from miscellaneous friends adorned the casket. "No Death in the Home Beyond," and

"It Is Well With My Soul," were among the songs that were touchingly rendered.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the remains were taken to Somerville, Pa., for interment, accompanied by Mr. Shepard and the two older children, in addition to other friends and connections of the family.

PEABODY'S RIRTHDAY.

Interesting Exercises in the Public Schools of the City. The birthday of George Pea'cdy, the great philanthropist and friend of ducation, was signalized by appropriate exercises in the public schools yesterday. Interesting biographical sketches were who included the children of Georgia in his benefactions, was fully and gratefully

At the Girls' High school a splendid prowas very enjoyable. The dispersable weather interfered with the general at tendance, but in spite of this fact the day was fittingly observed and the memory of the good man was deservedly noncred.

FUNERAL OF MR. WALKER. it Occurred from St. Philip's Church Yesterday Afternoon.

funeral of Mr. M. T. Walker, Sr ne of Atlanta's oldest pioneer citizens, rred from St. Philip's church yesterday A large number of the old citizens of

forty years. Rev. Albion W. Knight

ducted the services.

The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. E. P. Burns, George H. Hammond, L. M. Terrell, T. T. Dickson, Ernest Clarke and W. G. Ernest Clarke and W. C. Henderson.

The interment occurred in Oakland cem-

DEATH OF MR. FITZGIBBON.

terday Afternoon.

Mr. Thomas Flizgibbon, for many years a crusted employe in the service of the Western and Atlantic rallroad, died at the Western and Atlantic railroad, died at his home No. 217 East Fair street, yester-day afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Mr. Fitzgibbon was nearly eighty years old at the time of his death. On account of his advancing years he refired from active work about three years ago. He was universally respected and was a man of

The services will occur from the Church of the Immaculate Conception ton

tion of the throat from childhood, caused by diphtheria, and have used various rem-edies, but have never found anything equal to Brown's Bronchial Troches."—Rev. G. M. F. Hampton, Piketon, Ky. Sold only

NEW MAP OF ATLANTA.

Printed in Colors and Perfected to Date.

Embracing the Cotton States and International expesition grounds, the new seventh ward (West End), inman Park, routes all the railroads and electric street car line, ward boundaries, limit lines and other new

STILSON -COLLINS JEWELRY CO., 55 Whitehall St. lake a specialty of reliable

standard goods. main & Bukel Jewelers,

DIAMONDS.

Cut Glass and Sterling Silver W

That ~ OVERCOAT BOOM

The storm of snow was the inspiration of continuous sales. Since advertising our entire stock of Overcoats at half price we have done an immense and unprecedented business. Hundreds have been sold. The success has gone far and away beyond our highest expectations. We are pleased; customers are pleased.

50c | Men's Overcoats, Boys' Overcoats, \$1.00) Children's Overcoats.

We continue to sell all Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits at 33 1-3 and 50 per cent discount. The variety is as rich as ever, offering a wide choice to buyers.

SPECIAL==200 dozen Hermsdorf dye Black Half Hose, full regular made. This lot represents a direct import order, 12¹C worth 25c; our price.....

EISEMAN BROS

.

MERCHANTS FIGHT

THEY SCRAP ON WHITEHALL STREET

Mr. Frank W. Edmondson and Mr. Lee Douglas, of Douglas, Thomas & Davison, hall street in front of Byck Brothers' The gentlemen fought like tigers until separated and attracted quite a large

eems to have put in his best blows. The first fight took place Saturday afernoon in the store of Mr. Douglas and in the engagement Mr. Edmondson came out second best, it is said,

rushed up and gathered around. Patroman Hutcheson was standing just a few There was a most exciting scene which lasted for about two minutes, when the

Mr. Edmondson is a druggist and is Goldsmith & Edmondson. The store of

Mr. Edmondson's Story Mr. Edmondson said:

"I suppose this is the reason that he

"When I was only a few feet from the door he struck me from behind. I turned and struck him, when I was caught from behind by Mr. Quillian, one of the floor-walkers. He held me while Mr. Douglas struck me over the nose and in the face with the end of a closed pocket knife. As soon as I was released I walked out of the store and went into my place of business where I attended to the cuts on my face, I did not see Mr. Douglas again until this

"I made up my mind as soon as I saw him that we would settle our difficulty on the streets where there would be no one to take sides with either party. I went for him and did my best, and now I am sat-isfied. All I wanted was a fair fight with-out any wepaons and no one to run in and

Morris intended giving to her dancing class last Thursday afternoon, will be given in her rooms at the Aragon this afternoon. It will be a fancy dress party and a very pretty sight to see as Miss Morris has one of the largest and most select classes in the city. Mr. Lee Douglas gave this story of the affair:
"Several weeks ago I had a dispute with of a young lady who formerly lived in Atlanta:

"The engagement of Frank W. Noxon, formerly of Syracuse, but now of Boston, and Miss Georgia Elizabeth Mitchell, of Boston, is announced. Miss Mitchell was formerly of Baltimore, but a native of Atlanta, her mother's family being that branch of the South Carolina Hunts who have for many years lived in Marietta, an Atlanta suburb. Her father is Major George S. Mitchell, of the Twenty-eighth Massachusetts, and was collector of internal revenue at Atlanta under Johnson. Her grandfather was William Mitchell, who organized a troop at Boston for the Mexican war and who will be remembered by Bostonians of an older generation, as the long-time owner and occupant of that immense shambling old place in Dorchester, known as Grove Hall, from which the outlement thereabout took its name. The Noxon is a son of Justice James Noxon, of the fifth judicial district of New York who died in 1881. He was a member for tweyears of the class of '94 at Syracuse university. He was then employed for a year as a reporter on The Evening Heraid at Syracuse, leaving that paper in 1883 for a short course in style and language at Harvard. He is now the dramatic editor of The Boston Evening Record, and conducts a department of daily criticism and gossip on theatrical subjects.

Madame J. Lustrat, yielding to the numerous requests of her friends, has decided

snatched a policeman's club from his belt

A BOWERY SALOON.

She told him that he would be released today unless something was heard from the

Byrnes Backed Him in Business.

His Name in Silver Dollars.

The cold weather that has been prevailing for so many days has made one impression upon a certain class of people in the city—those who put off everything they can until the very last moment.

"Why, do you know," said Mr. George P. Howard, yesterday, "that many of the yery best people at off buying coal until it is absolutely necessary. They don't take advantage of the good weather to provide for the bad weather. The result was during the cold snap I had to employ extra help and hire many delivery wagons and drays. The Kentucky Jellico coal I sell, however, has given such splendid satisfaction that I am more than gratified and am ready at any time to deliver coal, no matter whether the weather is good or bad. Hood's Sarsaparilla positively cures even when all other medicines fail. It has a record of success unequaled by any other medicine. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

THE GRANITE TRUST. BAD CHECKS TORN UP

The Contract for the Kansas City Build- | Chief Connolly Looking for Traveling

WARRANT FOR MANAGER SIKES

There is a sensational story which is de-

S. Sikes, manager of the Atlanta branch of this concern, with cheating and swin-

Delkin, the well-known jeweler, brought out

In the meantime, following close u

"I told him," said Mr. Delkin yesterday,

he represented himself to be, I would let "The manager here, C. S. Sikes, endorsed it. I thought that he endorsed it person but it was for the company by C. S. Sikes

had surely skipped town. He was arrested, however, late this afternoon and taken to Justice Bloodworth's court, but the judge

of the firm of Gay & Son. "I don't remem ager would endorso it that we would cash it, as the person presenting the check said he wanted to get about \$10 worth of goods. While he was out getting the check en-dorsed, I consulted with my father and we

the first time he had been refused.
"The second check was presented to us last Thursday, I think. It was presented

ed through checks from the Plymouth Rock Pants Company."

In Augusta and Macon



Write for our complete
"Souvenir of Fashion," free by Mail

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

No. 2 corn 425. No. 2 cats 2734@2838.

Cincinnati, February 18.—Flour oulet; winter patents \$2.65\text{ac}/2.99\text{fancy}\\$2.55\text{ac}/2.75. Wheat steady; No. 2 red 54\text{bc}. Corn weak; No.2 mixed 46. Out. steady; No. 2 mixed 51\text{bc}.

New York, February 18—Pork in fair demand and firm; old mess \$11.25\(\tilde{a}\)12.20. Middles nominal; short clear: Lard quiet and steadier; western steam 6.82\(\tilde{a}\)bid; efty steam 6.50 asked; options, February 6.82;

May 6.87.
Chicago. February 18—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork #10.15@10.25. Lard 6.45@6.47% shout ribs. loose 5.15@5.20. Drysait shoulders boxed 6.42@4.75; short clear sides boxed 5.40@5.45. Cincinnati. February 18—Pork, mess #10.50. Lard stam teat 6.87%; kettledened 6.87%; bacon, shoulders 5.25;s, nort rib sides 6.00; short clear 6.37%;

Country Produce.

Country Produce.

Atheta, February 18. Eggs 20:02246 Butter—Westerucreamery 22½@25; fancy Tennessee 15@18. choice 12½; Georgia 10@12½c. Live poultry—Turkeys 8:010 g b: heas 22½@25; spring chickens, large 16@185 medition 12½@15c; small 8:010c; ducks 18@25 Dressed bouttry—Turkeys 12½@15c; ducks 10@12½c.; chickens 10@12½c. Trisn polatoes—Burkank \$2.50@2.75 g bb; 90c@81.00 g bn Tennessee bu 6.5@76c. Sweet potatoes for the polatoes of the polatoes for the polatoes f

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., February 18, 1895, Flour. Grain and Meal.

REFUSED TO ADVANCE

Conditions Were in Favor of Cotion, but Heavy Receipts Are Feared.

IN THAT CASE LOWER PRICES LOOKED FOR

Speculation at the Stock Exchange Was Quiet-The Coalers Were Freely Sold. Wheat, Corn and Oats Higher.

New York, February 18.—Speculation at the stock exchange was quiet today, only 120,608 shares changing hands. The marset was erratic in its course, and did not develop any definite tone until the close, when, if anything, it was firm on covering of shorts. Probably the real feature of the Gay was the heaviness and selling of the Anthracite Coal stocks. Jersey Central broke from 83% to 81%, Lackawanna from 185% to 155%. Delaware and Hudson from 12/15 to 125, and Reading from 5% to 9%. Jersey Central, which is heavily oversold, rallied to 83½883%, at the close. Lackawanna recovered to 183/157% and Delaware and Hudson to 125%. The depression is due to the unfavorable reports of the leading Anthracite Coalers for 1894 and delay in fixing up the percentages of cutpur, which gives the bears a chance to circulate all sorts of unfavorable rumors. Erie was weakened on the talk of torredement. s ran off 1/s to 72% under sales by brok-who had been purchasers during the rning session. St. Paul and the other angers were a shade weaker at the open-

the poor statement of the former the second week of February. London rations were insignificant, the foreign-first selling Louisville and Nashville, Paul and Erie, and then turning buyer of the latter. Distillers was firmer on the orress make looking toward the reor-nization of the property, and belief that e representatives of outside distillers at er meeting in Chicago Wednesday, will vance the price of spirits. Sugar was ong on manipulation and Tobacco weak the same reason. Bay State Conductor ge, Louisville and Nashville, General

ney on call has been 11/2; last 10an 11/2,

ing exchange firm with actual busine bankers' bills at 4.87@4.87% for 50 and 4.88 @4.88% for demand; posted 4.87%@4.69; commercial bills 4.86%@

ate bonds dull.

silroad bonds higher.

ber at the board 50%@60%.

codon, February 18.—Bar silver 277-16d.

advices quote 3 per cent rentes 103

cs. 57% centimes for the account.

dosing	bids:	
184	Mobile & Ohio	. 1
62		
9234	U S. Cordage	
91	do. pref	
91	N. J. Central	8
1054	N. Y. Central	9
444	N. Y. & N. E	21
62	Norfolk & Western.	11
487	Northern Pac	:
166	do. pref	18
145	Northwestern	94
70%	do. pref	188
7234	Pacific Mail	6 21
15736	Reading	
956	Rock Island	61
81/8		55
1734		117
28%		60
86		18
15%		70
		2
137	Unich Pac	1
521/2	Wabash, St. L. & P.	8
61/2	do. pref	13
1064		87
10		1
	do. pref	35
214		
1044	Va. funded debt;	58
108	U.S. 4s, registered	110
177 h	do coupon	111
100	do. 2s	95
99		86
124	do. common	10
	1849 1849 1849 1849 191 10549 484 4879 1659 17254 1675 17725 86 191 17734 1873 1873 191 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101 101	62 Nash, Chat, & St. L. 92% U S. Cordage. 91 do. pref. 91 N. J. Central. 105% N. Y. Central. 4% N. Y. Central. 4% N. Y. Central. 4% N. Y. Central. 4% N. Y. E. 62 Norfolk & Western. 48% Northern Pac. 40 pref. 70% do. pref. 70% do. pref. 72% Pacific Mail. 167% Reading. 95 St. Paul. 177% do. pref. 168% do. pref. 169% Western Union. 169% Western Union. 169% Western Union. 170% do. operf. 171% do. pref. 171% do. pref. 172% do. pref. 174% do. pref. 175% do. pref. 175% do. pref. 176% do. pref. 177% do. pref. 178% do. pref. 179% do. pref. 179% do. pref. 170% do.

Early Morning Gossip.

ones News Company, by private C. Knox, manager: The break Central was quite largely on stop there was some selling by traders. act that the price of coal has not red during the recent cold weather used some selling of coal stocks by who have reasoned that it expressed serious trade conditions. There have umors in Philadelphia of some imporhance for the better in the coal trade, heen rumors in Philadelphia of some impor-tant change for the better in the coal trade, but it gets no confirmation here. There is reason for believing that considerable long Jersey Central was sold on the rally fol-lowing the payment of the last dividend. Earnings of the Wheeling and Lake Erie for the second week in February increased 2,465. Rio Grande Western, estimated in-

there are 3,789 miles in states where crops as year were the poorest ever known, and South Dakota 189. Of the Northwest's and South Dakota 189. Of the Northwest's system of 6,465, there are 3,185 in the crop depleted ditricts—in Iowa, 1,244; in Nebras-ka, 1,012; in South Dakota, 192. St. Paul's total mileage is 6,148, of which 2,664 are in the states of crop failurence as certain that the seconds will reclosed with a large assessment on tock. The rest of the market was either a partial or a total failure—iowa, 1,669; Kansas, 1,124, and Nebraska 253 miles.

the stock. The rest of the market was figur. Foreign houses say it is quiet without fature of note.

The dvance in Distilling and Cattle Feeding was due to an understanding which has been reached in regard to advancing of spirits. The matter has been

Aldrich's proposition to restore the bounty, to make raw sugar free and generally to go back to conditions resembling those under the McKunley bill. This was hardly

under the McKinley bill. This was hardly believed possible to be carried out, even by the next congress, but the attitude of the republicans was reported as worth something sentimentally.

The first interpretation put on the Lead report by the market was decidedly bearlish. The report does not necessarily show that the dividend will be discontinued on the common stock, at least not for any great length of time. The company earned during the year 44,216,485 less than in 1833, while in 1894 it paid in dividends on the common stock 3149,000 more. It has still a substantial surplus, which will eventually find its way to the stockholders.

Earnings for St. Paul for the second week in February decreased \$71,899.

n February decreased \$71,899.

New York News Bureau: The feature of the morning stock market was weakness in the Coalers. Covering of shorts effected moderate rallies subsequently, but the feeling in the room is hostile to this group. The Grangers were quiet at declines of small fractions owing to the influence of St. Paul's poor earnings.

In the Industrial list Sugar, Chicago Gas

and Distilling and Cattle Feeding wer strong at an advance of 1 per cent and over

bear operations.

The Union Pacific for December gross earnings: Decrease \$362,732 and net decrease \$262,625.

Closing Stock Review.

New York, February 18.—New York News Bureau, by private wire to J. C. Knox, manager: The stock market was dull and irregular today. The bears made a con-certed attack on the Coal shares, depressing Jersey Central, Delaware and Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson nearly 2 per cent.

In Delaware and Lackawanna and Jersey Central a sharp rally followed a covering of shorts and contradiction of exaggerated rumors as to the condition of trade, The Grangers were heavy in the morning, but closed on rallies.

Sugar and Distilling and Cattle Feeding

were strong features. were strong ratures.
Chicago Gas was unsettled, advancing 1
per cent and then losing the gain.
The general market closed firm in tone.

DESCRIPTION.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest.	Today's Closing bids.	Saturday's Closing bids.
Delaware & Lack	158	158	156%	157%	1583a
Northwestern	5:0	905	8934	90%	90
Tenn. Coal & Iron	1314	14	1334	13%	13%
Southern Railway	10	10%	10	10	9%
New York & N. E	*******	******		29%	29%
Lake Shore				137	137%
Western Union		8734	8734	8736	871
Missouri Pacific	20%	2134	20%	2146	2034
Union Pacific	9	914	9	914	9%
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co.	8%	10	8.8	91,2	834
Atchison.	*******			41/8	418
Reading	91,2	9%	9/2	9%	• 10
Louisville & Nash	525	52%	5212	5212	52%
North. Pacific pref	16	16	1514	15%	15%
St. Paul	551/8	55%	55	55 2	5514
Rock Island	61%	62	6158	614	6134
Chicago Gas	72%	7334	72%	7234	72%
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	70%	70%	70%	7634	7048
Ame'n Sugar Retinery	9214	9314	9234	9234	92%
Am'n Cotton Oil	95	942	534	8%	9%
General Electric	* ** ****	*******	******	18%	1838
General Electric	28%	29	2849	284	2844

BOND AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Thefollowing are bid and asked quotations: STATE AND CITY BONDS. New Ga, 316s, 27 (Atlanta 416s.....10

	to 30 years99	100	Augusta7s, L. D.113	
	New Ga, 31/28, 25		(Macon 6s119	
	to 40 years99	100	Columbus 5,100	102
	New Ga. 4428		Rome graded103	
	1915114	115	Waterworks 5s. 100	
	Georgia7s, 1896102		Rome 58 90	
	Savannah 5s105		South Car. 4128. 99	1003
	A 1 anta 88,1902117	119	Newnan 6s L. D. 103	. 104
	Atlanta 78, 18041134	114	Chattanooga 56	
	Atlanta 7s, 1899. 106	107	192193	
	Atlanta 6s, L.D112		Col. S.C.grad'd	
	Atlanta 68, S.D. 100		3s & 4s, 1910 58	70
	Atlanta 5s, L.D. 102		Ala., Class A 101	104
	BAI	LROA	D BONDS.	
	Georgia6s,1897, 99	101	1C. C.& A. 1st 5s.	
	Georgia6s, 1910, 107	109	1909102	
	Georgia6s, 1922, 110	113	do.,2d 7s, 1910.105	10
	Central7s, 1893, 116	119	do. con. 68 82	
	Ga. Pac. c't'fs. 110		Aug. & Knox.	
	Ga. Pache 2d 52		1st7s, 1900101	
	A. P.& L. 1817s 95		Atl'nta & Char.	
	Mari'ta & N.G.		1st 78, 19 7	1
	8.A.& M. 1st 50	52	do, income 64	-
			1900	
١	RAI	LROA	D STOCKS.	
1	Georgia157	160	Aug. & Sav 80	90
	Southwestern. 74	75	A. & W. P 85	20
ı	Central 17	20	do. deben 93	95
١	Cen. deben 26	28	doi dosomanin 53	00
1	acoca 20	-0		

Financial Gossip.

The New York Stockholder in its review of the market last week says:

Another week has passed without improving the speculative outlook, if, indeed, the latter has not changed, so far as ultimate results are concerned, for the worse. On Monday last the hope was indulged that the house, voicing the sentiment of the people at large, would pass some kind of a sound money measure and that the senate would put through the Patterson pooling bill

a sound money measure and that the senate would put through the Patterson pooling bill

What the house did is history. What the senate will do as to the railway measure is now clear. The latter, like many others, will not be allowed to come to a vote in the short time between this date and adjournment day. The pooling bill will not pass. It has sight in the senate for some time and the fear that it might be spring has had a deterrent influence on the bears. It will be seen, therefore, that as a factor in speculation the present congress will soon disappear, when more legitimate influence, we venture to say, will become operative. Meanwhile the active stocks when weak may be a purchase for traders' profits, though solely on the basis of the short interest, a temporary basis at best. The more enduring influences, such as dividend prospects, earnings, tonnage and the like, will eventually fix market prices irrespective of manipulation, and, in our judgment, at a lower range, especially for the grangers, trunk lines and coalers.

The first named and indirectly the second have felt for months past, as they will for months to come, the adverse effect of last summer's crop failure in the corn belt. That disaster came upon the grangers after a series of short crops in the region named and after all had overextended west of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers into a territory more prolific of droughts than of great harvests.

One must study the mileage of the four grangers to obtain an adequate idea of their present position and prospects. Thus of the Burlington's total mileage, 7,131, there are 3,789 miles in states where crops last year were the poorest ever known, in Nebraska 2,251, lowa, 1,110; Kansas, 259,

in states where last summer's harvest was dish houses say it is quiet with of note.

The rest of the market was dish houses say it is quiet with of note.

The rest of the market was dish houses say it is quiet with of note.

The rest of the market was dish houses say it is quiet with of note.

The matter has been of ation for some little time, ifficulties in the way, but Re-Nitta believes that they have one. The result will be a mark a the profits of Distilling and and ang. In addition to this, rehave been received as to the the property are more favor, ther receiver or stockholders to the receiver or stockholders to amount to very little sources. The selling continues on commission houses, and the shows plenty of stock to lend. It is argued that liquidation is at and insiders are not ready to the Lower prices are, therefore, speaking, Wormser, Amory, and brokers supposed to act ite, were the large buyers of ty bought about 3,000 and Holdided with buying about as The Amory buying was put Bell, partly because he was a seller a few days ago. The ar was less builts on account cess of covering, although there are was less of covering, although there deal said in regard to Senator.

In the market was a fall fine business situation and the business situation of better a partial or a total failure—lower lower to a better stock market. There are market to a better stock market. There are market to a better stock market. There are market to a better stock market. There are unfortunately, but few signs of such time, unforced in others there is one and the latter to a better stock market. There are market and the was a fall ingression, of the latter to a better stock market. There are market and the whole the business shout house is market say and the latter to a better stock market. There are information with the lowest point recorded. Cotton the same, only a small margin separating it from bottom. The resulting server are sti

came firm and finally advanced, demand sterling closing at 4.88½@4.88½, the actual rates. Imports of dry goods and general merchandise at \$5,283,000 for the week were lighter comparing with \$3,688,000 the week before and \$7,336,000 in the corresponding period of 1894. Exports of wheat and flour increased about half a million bushels over the week preceding and were also that much in excess of the movement of a year ago.

	RECE	IPTS	SHIP	MTS	STOC	KS.
	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894
turday	111 24	218 144	300	400 100	23177 23201	8530 8574
esday		4	*****	*****	******	*****
ursday	*****			*****	*****	*****
Total	135	362	300	500		

Stevens & Co.'s Cotton Letter. By private wire to J. C. Knox, manager. New York, February 18.—Today the market afforded a' new exemplification of the fact that with larger receipts or even a fear of larger receipts prices will weaken. They advanced today 3 to 4 points, but lost this and declined 1 point, then closed quiet and steady at about the closing figures of Saturday, with sales of 75,00 bales. The early advance was due partly to a stronger market in Liverpool, as well as small receipts at the ports, and it is true that the subsequent session here was in a measure on account of some reaction in Liverpool, but it was largely traceable to a fear that receipts will shortly increase. The weather at the south was warmer. Abilene, Tex., was 2 degrees above, against two below zero forty-eight hours ago; Charleston was 34 and Galveston and New Orleans 35, showing considerable rise in the temperature. Bad roads may interfere with transportation for a time, but the feeling here is that light receipts will be only temporary and that before long they will increase materially and that the market will face the music. Today Liverpool was 1-32d higher on the spot, with sales of only 8,000 bales. Futures there advanced 3 points, but closed quiet and steady at a rise for the day of only 1 to 1½ points. The week's receipts at Bombay were 16,000, against 24,000 last year. The estimated Indian movement this year is running a very slow race with that of a year ago, the decrease in both receipts and shipments being large. New Orleans advanced 2 points and then returned to Saturday's prices. Spot cotton here was dull and unchanged, and at the south it was generally quiet and steady without variation from previous quotations, but Savannah advanced 1-16c. New Orleans sold 4,000, St. Louis 2,513 and Mem-

at the south it was generally quiet and steady without variation from previous quotations, but Savannah advanced 1-16c. New Orleans sold 4,600, St. Louis 2,513 and Memphis 1,600. The port receipts today were 11,300, against 24,904 this day last week and 15,118 last year, making 20,652 thus far this week, against 4,415 for the same time last week. Exports from the ports today were 11,239, Tomorrow New Orleans expects 5,000 to 8,000, against 7,863 last year Houston got today 2,367, against 5,234 last week and 1,030 last year; Memphis, 820, against 565 last week and 181 last year, showing that the receipts at the interior towns were comparatively liberal. Europe bought here early in the day and this fact assisted the cise, but in the later business local and southern operators sold. We do not believe in the permanency of a rise in prices until the conditions favor it, and they certainly do not

	RECE	HPIS	EXP	ORTS.	STOCKS.		
	1895	1894	1895	1894	1895	1894°	
Saturday,	11390	15118		80382	968578		

Highe/. Lowest.	Today's	Saturday's
5,49 5,43	5.47-48	5.45-46
5.52 5.48		
5,55 5,51		
5.60 5.50		
5.64 5.60		
5.66 5.63		
5.71 5.87		
5 3.75 5.72	5.72-73	5.73-74
December.	ations of	5.43 5.30 5.55 5.58
NOVE	mber.	mber

take hold of it. The traders here seem to have the utmost confidence that the diminution in receipts is but temporary, and that as soon as they show any increase again the market will seek a lower level. Until these people who believe that the crop is nearer 9,09,000 than 10,000,000 bales, and that the shrinkage in the movement is not due entirely to the bad weather, shall come into the market and buy, the fluctuations will probably continue narrow.

hubbard, Price & Co.'s Cotton Letter. New York, February 18.—Summary Hubbard, Price & Co.'s cotton letter: The Liverpool market was considerably better this morning, and under its influence, coupled with buying orders from abroad, our market opened steady at an advance over Saturday, but subsequently declined on large sales by a spinners' broker, who has apparently accumulated a large rections. day, but subsequently declined on large sales by a spinners' broker, who has apparently accumulated a large portion of his cotton in the south and takes this method of protecting his interest until such time as he can dispese of his cotton among his own spinners. The advance in Liverpool teday, especially the improvement in spot cotton, was a surprise in view of the statements that the Manchester mills were contemplating a shut down in consequence of the accumulation of goods. Receipts continue light with some indication of an improvement in the volume during the coming week, especially in the southwest, and this has doubtless led to some liquidation in our market. The close was dull, but steady, at the decline with a general tendency to await the action of the Manchester spinners at a meeting to be held to-morrow to decide whether they will run on short time or at the present capacity of the mills.

The Liverpool and Port Markets,
Liverpool. February 18—12:15 p. m.—Cotton. spot quiet and steady; middling upland 3 1:32: sales 8,000 bales; American 7.300; speculation and 2: sales 8,000 bales; American 7.300; speculation and series 3: 000; American 7.300; speculation and series 3: occuping solone; American 7.300; speculation and 3: sales 6: stock 141.346; exports to Great Britain 5,270; coast, wise 3,313. Norfolk February 18—Cotton firm; middling 5½; net receipts 103 bales; gross 103; saies 120; sto ik 45,731; exports coastwise 6,40. Baltimore, February 18—Cotton dull; middling 5½; net recepts none bales; gross 350; saies none; stock 20,-20, exports coastwise 1,500. Boston, February 18—Cotton dull; middling 5½; net receipts 527 bales; gross 1,786; saies none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 3,017. Wilmington February 18—Cotton dull; middling 5; net receipts 152 bales; gross 152; saies none; stock none; exports to Great Britain 3,017.

4,000; stock 384,477.

Mobile, February 18—Cotton steady; middling'5; net-receipts 570 bales; gross 570; sales 600; stock 35,641; exports coastwise 26.

THE CHICAGO MARKET. After an Easy Opening the Grains All

Chosed at Higher Figures.

Chicago, Ill., February 18.—Wheat was weak at the opening tooay, but too many persons enrolled tnemseives in the bear ranks and, therefore, accomplished their own undoing. It looked for a time as if another break in prices was in the immediate prospective, but when the offerings had been absorbed with nothing serious having happened, the shorts were convinced that it would be discreet to buy back their wheat. Before the close prices had not only fully recovered the early loss, but had several fractions gain over Saturday to their credit. New York did a fair amount of buying today. Fartridge was willing to their credit. New York did a fair amount of buying today. Partridge was willing to take all the May wheat for sale at 52c, and the attitude he assumed was doubless the important check to the early decline. The leading influence for strength was the decrease of 1,589,000 bushels in the visible supply. The English visible supply also decreased \$50,000 bushels in the visible supply also decreased \$50,000 bushels. The amount on ecean passage increased 1,120,000 bushels. May wheat opened from \$525,2cc, sold between \$1%,652 and \$53,cc, closing at \$2%,652%, \$26,cc, higher than Saturday. The feeling it the cash market was easy early, but firmness succeeded in sympathy with the futures. The close in that branch was in the cash market was easy early, but firmness succeeded in sympathy with the futures. The close in that branch was about ½c. higher than on Saturday. Corn—This grain followed the leading strings of wheat, the large receipts, 335 cars, and the big estimate for domorrow. 450 cars, giving impress to the weak, spots. The opening was lower, the tone varying during the ession, but showing marked firmness at the close. The visible supply decreased 23,000 bushels, and the amount on ocean passage 500,000 bushels. Very few outside orders came on the market, the operations of scalpers alone preventing absolute inactivity. May corn opened at 44½c., sold between 43½ and 44½c., closing at the latter, ½c. higher than on Saturday. The cash market was easy early, but firm and ½c. higher at the close.

Oats—Oats did not draw any particular attention to themselves, the trade not being the contract of the latter feature and the 450 cars, giving impress to the weak, spots. The opening was lower, the tone varying during the session, but showing marked firmness at the close. The visible supply decreased 232,000 bushels, and the amount on ocean passage 560,000 bushels, and the amount on ocean passage 560,000 bushels. Very few outside orders came on the market, the operations of scalpers alone preventing absolute inactivity. May corn opened at 44%c., closing at the latter, '4c. higher than on Saturday. The cash market was easy early, but irm and '2c. higher at the close.

Oats—Oats did not draw any particular attention to themselves, the trade not being possessed of the least feature, and the price so changing to conform with those of the other grains. The close was firm, with May '3c. higher than Saturday. Cash oats closed '4c. higher, after having sold at easy prices during the early part of the day.

Prayisions—The packers' position foday

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago:

was aroused by	an i	mproven	nent in	the live	No. 2 mixed 3142.
hog market a	nd lil	cewise i	n grain	. The	Groceries.
close was 17140	hig.	ner than	Sature	lay lor	Affanta, February 18 Roasted coffee 22,60 7 100
May pork, 21/20	hig	her for	May la	rd and	to cases. Green—Choice 21c; fair 1912c; prime 1812c.
71/2c. higher for	r May	ribs.	Domesti	c mar-	Sugar-Standard granulated 4 %c; off granulated 4c;
kets were firm.					New Orleans white 3 %c; do, yellow 31/2603%c. Syrup
The leading futur		red as follo	ws in Chi	cago:	-New Orleans open kettle 25@30cc; mixed 1242@
WHEAT-	Open.	High.	Low.	Close	20c; sugarhouse 20@35c. Teas - Black 30@65c;
A. T. VALLE W.	4936	50%	45162	50%	green 206050c. Rice-Head 6c; choice 51/2c- Salt-
February.	5214	52%	52	5234	oairy, sacks, \$1.40; do. bbis, \$2.25; ice cream \$1.00;
May	53	53%	5274	53%	common 70c. Cheese-Full cream 121/2c. Matches-
July	00	00.14	/3		65s 50c: 200s \$1.30@1.75:300s \$2.75. Soda-Boxes
CORN-	41%	4234	4156	4234	6c: kegs 3cc. Crackers-Soda 51ac; cream 84ac; gin-
February	445	4136	437 _H	44%	ger snaps 81/2c. Candy - Common stick 54; fancy
May	43 4	4454	43%	4454	12@1212. Oysters-F. W.\$1.60; L. W. \$1.20 Pow-
July	40.8	11/4	4078	****	der-Kegs \$3.25 Shot-\$1.20.
OATS-	271/2	28	271/2	28	New York February 18 - Coffee, options closed
February		29	251/4	20	quiet 5@10 points up: February -: March 14.75; May
May	28%		28%	28%	14.60; July 14.70; September 14.60@14.65; spot
Jane	28%	28%	4078	PO.18	Rio quiet and steady; No. 7 1614. Sugar, raw quiet
Pork-			90 071	10 30	
May 10	0734	10 30	10 0712	10 00	and steady; fair refining 2 11-16; refined quiet and steady; off A 3 7-1663 11-16; standard A 3346
LARD-		0.55	6 50	6 55	
May 6	50	6 55	0 00	0 00	315-16; cut loaf and crushed 43 @4 9-16; granulated
SIDES-		- 05	E 0714	5 35	3 s@4 1-16; cubes 4 11-16. Molasses, foreign nom-
May 5	2714	5 35	5 271/2	0 33	inal: New Orleans firm and fairly active; open ke tle
	-				28@38. Rice fairly active; domestic, fair to extra 44
Lamson Bros	. &	Co.'s G	rain L	etter.	@u; Japan 414@45.
By private wire					Deceletore
by private wire	2 10 3	. C. Ith	va, mu	me car	Provisions.

By private wire to J. C. Knox, manager. Chicago, Feoruary 18.—The weak feeling which prevailed Saturday was apparent at the opening this morning and was furthered by the slightly easier Liverpool markets for speculative futures, quite large shipments from Argentine and liberal receipts in the northwest; but the depression was only of short duration. It was noticed that cash wheat, both in English and continental markets, was in good demand, and in some instances high prices were quoted. The milling demand in this country was the largest we have had for some time. It seemed to be general, St. Louis, Detriot, Toledo and Chicago all reporting large sales, apparently for domes rivate wire to J. C. Knox, manager

The Cereal Situation.

From The New York Stockholder.
For a week the wheat market has been almost featureless. At about the lowest prices on record the outside public was as indifferent to the market, speculation was as professional as at any time in months, with renewed liquidation at the close. As its very well known outsiders now as for a

all and featuredend. An about the however the interference to the market preparation was a presented and the present the presentation of the market present the presentation of the present the presentation of the presentation o

wheat than it has received of late were pretty numerous at the close of the week, and should they be verified they will certainly affect prices adversely. What to do successfully to catch the narrow turns in the market is a question that puzzles the traders. It looks as if at these low prices there should be no risk in buying on weak spots for turns, though new and lower records will be made eventually. As a prominent house says: "It is certain that a continuation of present conditions means still lower prices in the market of this country next spring, but there are possibilities in the situation which may develop favorably during; the next few weeks. Among these may be mentioned disappointment in regard to the volume of exports from Argentine, a decrease in Russian shipments or a crop scarce in this country with continued light receipts. In so far as the foreign situation is concerned, the best test of any new development will be found in the export demand here, for what is needed to help American markets is more rapid relief from the burden of excessive stocks at the principle points of accumulation." The corn market has been quite active and on the whole strong. The stimulating influence was light receipts at the west. As in the case of wheat, however, light exports, stagnation in the export trade and the absence of cash demand tend to prevent any substantial advance, and, indeed, to cause good selling on the railies with indications favoring a renewed decline. Oats responded sluggishly to the movement of corn. They are un-LOANS.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN,

W. H. PATTERSON & CO Investment Securities, ROOM 6, CAPITAL CITY BANK B'LD'G.

John W. Dickey, Stock and Bond Broker, AUGUSTA, GA. Correspondence Invited on the railies with indications favoring a renewed decline. Oats responded sluggishly to the movement of corn. They are undoubtedly a sale, owing to the excessive supply. Provisions kept pretty firm, but were not active. If the receipts of hogs at Chicago keep up at their present rate it will be difficult to effect any sustained advance. Good judges think the product a sale on railies.

FORTUNES

made daily by speculation; market low. Grasp this opportunity to increase your income by successful speculation in grain, stocks, provisions. Our latest manual mailed free. J. S. Level, Banker and Broker, 26 Rialto building, Chicago. feb5 6t tues thur sat sun

Old papers at this office at 20 cents per hundred

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.'S

Real Estate Offers. WASHINGTON STREET-10-r. residence, water, gas, bath, hot air furnace, whole place in excellent condition, on a corner lot 97x200 feet, part of 'ot vacant and ready for another house; \$11,000 for whole place, or will exchange whole or part for new south side or north side residence worth less money.

EDGEWOOD HOME AND VACANT lots, prices sizes, locations to suit almost any prices, sizes, locations to suit almost any one.
FOREST AVENUE LO. 60x150 feet, between Courtland and Pledmont avenue, near Judge W. T. Newman's home, for near Judge W. T. Newman's home, for \$5,000.

\$6,000.

BRICK STORES, AUBURN AVE., between Butler and Fort streets, two stories with basement, and second story has large hall; \$5,000. Ims is comparatively central property and investors are invited to inspect it. Terms liberal.

FOREST AVE. LOTS, each 50x125 feet, on the northeast corner of Hilliard street and Forest avenue; the corner at \$2,500, the inside lot \$2,250; terms reasonable. These lots are in a first-class neighborhood, street and sidewalk paved, water and gas mains and sewers all laid and paid for; the very place to build a home. 2 CENTRAL 2-STORY, 7-R. BRICK houses on Capitol avenue, one block from new state capitol. for \$1,000.

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO., 15 Peachtree Street.

J. B. ROBERTS,

45 Marietta Street.

5-r., brand new house, monthly pay-

Fruits and Confectionaries.

Atlanta.February 18—Apples—\$4.25@4.50 Fbbl.
Lømons—Messina \$2.75@3.00; Florida\$1.75@2.00

5 box; Sicily \$2.00 @2.50. Oranges—Good stock
quoted at \$2.00@2.50 fb box; frost-touched 75c
@1 00. Cocoanuts \$3@32gc. Pineapples—Crates of 2
doz. \$2.00@2.05; 4 dozen \$4.00@4.50. Bananas—Straigns \$4.00@4.50; culls 75c:@\$1.00. Figs 11@
1112gc. Raisins—New California \$1.75; 4 boxes 45@
70c. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 20@ 20c.
Nuls—Almonds 15@10c; pecans 8½@6c. Brazil 72@
@8c; filberts 11½cc. walmus 10@11c; mixed nuts 10
@11c. Pennuts—Virgmis electric light 5c; fancy
handpicked 3½@4c; North Carolina 3½@4c; Georgia
3@25gc.

RAZORINE

Will sharpen the dullest Razor or Pocket Knife so it will split a hair. Cost only 15 cents. Will last for years. Will not injure the finest Razor,

Wholesale Price on Application.

60 PEACHTREE STREET.

Will be sold before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county. Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March next, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

All that tract of land situated in the city of Atlanta, which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the south side of Parsons street, distant 102 feet and 6 inches west from Walnut street, and running thence west along the south side of Parsons street along the south side of Parsons street iffty (50) feet, thence south one hundred and ninety-seven (197) feet, thence east fifty (50) feet, thence north two hundred and four (204) feet to point of beginning, being part of land lot 84, in the 14th district of Fulton county, in the state of Georgia. Levied upon as the property of J. L. C. Kerr. to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the city court of Atlanta, Ga., in favor of Blanche H. Thompson vs. the said James L. C. Kerr.

Also, at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land situate in the city of Atlanta and bounded and described as follows, being a part of land lot No. 85, in the 14th district of Fulton county, in the state of Georgia, being part of land lot No. 14, and also part of the southwest half of lot No. 15 of the subdivision of the Windsor Smith property, fronting on the southeast side of Whitehall street seventy-five (75) feet, and running back southwestwardly of same uniform width one hundred and elghty-four (184) feet, to line of land now or late of Davis, being the same premises sold to said Nancy W. Doyle by J. H. Ardis by deed dated November 15. 1890, and recorded in the office of the clerk superior court of salf but on the city court of Dekalb county in favor of Lewis A. Thompson vs. the said Nancy W. Doyle, to satisfy a fi. fa issued from the city court of Dekalb county in favor of Lewis A. Thompson vs. the said lot, thence wort line of said land lot, thence wort line of said land lot, thence worth line of said lot to Richard

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in land lot No. 46, of the 14th district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing fitting two (52) feet from the corner of Jackson and New Wheat streets and running call along the south side of New Wheat street fifty-two (52) feet, and running back south same width one hundred and eighty-eight (188) feet, more or less, to the north line of lot No. 30, being lot No. 21 of the Lynch survey according to the plat on file with the lot No. 30, being lot No. 21 of the Lynch survey according to the plat on file with the city engineer. Levied upon as the property of Isham Lewis to satisfy two fi. fas. Issued from the J. P. court, 1028th district one in favor of the Empire State bank and one in favor of J. B. Redwine, vs. the said Isham Lewis. Levy made by J. M. Raysor, L. C.

J. J. BARNES, Sheriff.

Perkins Bros. & Co., or order, and by them endorsed, were pledged as collateral security, as well as by virtue of the power of sale specially given in last mentioned note, notice in writing heaving been gives the Atlanta City Street Railway Company & Perkins Bros. & Co. over thirty day previous to date of sale, the Fidelity Banking and Trust Company will offer for sale and sell to the highest bidder for cash at the courthouse door of the superior court of Fulton county, during the layful hours of sale, on the first Tuesday is March, 1895, all of the aforementions bonds, and if they do not bring enough to pay the aforesaid note of the Atlanticity Street Railway Company then said note will be put up and sold to the highest and best bidder for cash, after first endorsing thereon the amount realized from the sale of said bonds, and the proceeds of said sales will be applied as in said note specially set out and designated. This 25th day of January, 1885.

COMPANY.

CHARLES RUNNETTE, Cashiet.

COMPANY.
CHARLES RUNNETTE, Cashier.
jan 29-5t tues

As a profatth that years this known all as extens noted for dent and

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he 14th district of commencing fifty-corner of Jackson s and running east. New Wheat street running back south d and eighty-eight to the north line of 0. 21 of the Lynch plat on file with the

Notice.

RIA, FULTON COower of sale specially
note dated March 14
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January, 1896.
ANKING AND TRUST

6,000 NEW SPINDLES Ballon Cotton Bagging Mills to More Than

Double Their Capacity.

ETTENSION OF A BIG COTTON FACTORY New Factory Building to Be Built

on the Present Site. NISANDS OF DOLLARS TO BE SPENT

The Work Will Begin at Once-Mr. Elsas Gives Evidence of His Faith in the South.

The cotton mill agitation is not concern ing itself alone with the movement of New England cotton mills southward.

Cotton mills all over the south have open of their eyes to the great advantages which this section possesses for the manufacture of cotton and from nearly all of them have come announcements that their capacity is to be doubled. rollowing close upon the heels of the

announcement made by the Exposition Cotton Mill Company that it had decided to double the number of its spindles, there came the announcement yesterday that the well-known manufacturing firm, the Fulton beg and cotton mills, had decided to more than double its capacity for the manufactwe of cotton.
From 15,000 spindles this well-known fac-

tory is to be increased to 40,000 spindles, and right away. The work will be done just as soon as graders, mechanics and bricklayers can do it.

As a practical evidence of the strong hith that exists in Atlanta as a manufacturing site among manufacturers who here been located here nearly a score of years this action of the Fulton bag and cotton mills will appeal to the thoughtful as being highly significant. Fulton bag and cotton mills are

known all over the United States as extensive manufacturers and ar-noted for being conservative, pru-dent and thoughtful. The coolness and visiom of the firm have steered it from a

small beginning to great proportions and it now stands among the leading firms of the south. Its level-headed management has made no mistake and unless sound bus iness reasons warranted it, it may be relied on that this firm would never have decided to make the big addition to their

181, which did so much toward attracting attention to Atlanta and the south, was the inception of the Elsas, May & Co.'s facdetermined to erect a cotton factory in Atlanta, his business sense telling him that it would be a paying enterprise. The frm was very ready to approve of the idea and invested a large amount of money in The mill was known as the Fulton bag and

The mill was one of the most complete in the south. The company purchased a large was of ground and erected a commodious factory. On the same ground were erected tenement house and a number of ottages, sufficient in number to easily acate all of the operatives of the factory. The factory houses were arranged in admirable style and the whole plan of he factory was convenient and pleasing.

The firm has prospered and recently the proposition to largely increase the capacity of the mill has been under consideration by the members of the firm. They weighted the matter very carfully, e They came to the conclusion that everything warranted the increase and it was given out that the

factory of 25,000 spindles. A few days ago the work was given to pared. It will be ready in the course of a few days and just as soon as the weather will permit the work will begin on the

Mr. Elsas Talks

"It is merely an increase in business capacity warranted by present trade and the outlook," said Mr. Elsas last night "We believe that the south is the place for the manufacture of cotton. That is our abiding faith, strong enough to induce us to put a large outlay of money in making large

additions to our mill.
"It is our purpose to have the work done right away. The plans are being prepared. We will build a new mill on the same lot on which our old mill stands. We will have sufficient accommodation on the grounds for \$,000 people-operatives and their fami-

will be required to make the increase we have decided upon, and will not have until I get the plans from the architect.

"Yes, the south is undoubtedly the place for cotton mills. This section has every advantage that climate, labor, convenient access and natural advantages can afford. We are merely putting our faith into works when we make this extension."

Will Be Ready by the Exposition. By the opening of our present exposition Mr. Elsas, the president of the Fulton bag and cotton mills, will have erected a cot-ton factory double the size of the other, having a capacity of 25,000 spindles, which is 5,000 more than the Exposition mill will have when completed, and the product of this new than the product of the produc of this new mill will also be used by him in manufacturing cotton bags, which will be sold all over the country.

Allanta has had no better advertisemen than the Fulton bag and cotton mills, as its sales have carried the city's name and industry all over the United States. No stronger argument can be presented to the cotton manufacturers of New Eng-

A Bad Condition.

We have before called attention to a great calamity threatening the people of the South. In no section of the country is there greater need for Liver Medicines than in the sotuh, and this has encouraged unscrupulous persons to take advant age of people's misery and offer them all sorts of stuff as a cure-all for liver troubles. The big profit the druggist is the road by which y reach the public. Druggists high honor will not be party to outrage. Beware of any who tell ou that any Liver Medicine is just the same as Simmons Liver Regu-

lator, put up by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

You know it by the Red Z on the

land, when they are selecting a place to which Atlanta offers than the fact that Mr. Elsas and the other gentlemen connected with the Fulton bag and cotton mills, who have had an experience here of thirteen years, have determined to erct a new mill of double the capacity of the old one. Mr. Elsas was offered inducements in the way of gifts of land, exemption from taxation and other special privileges by several places in the south, but he declined them all and has determined to erect his new mill by the side of the old one within the corporate limits of the city of Atlanta.

FROM A DISTINGUISHED GEORGIAN Who Takes Up the Gauntlet in Behalf of the People Against Monopoly.

Editor Constitution: The Atlanta Jour nel, with the gold spectacles of the admin nel, with the gold spectacles of the administration dangling about the nose, copies with favorable comment, an article from The New York Journal of Commerce to show the low prices of agricultural products are not due to the demonstration of silver. This is one of the organs of the gold monometallist, and when its editor boldly takes issue with a law of economics as well certified as that of gravitation, its utwell settled as that of gravitation, its ut terances should be taken cum grano salis. There is not a political economist worthy the name, or an intelligent man in the country who has investigated the question. with truth in view, that doesn't know the very reverse of The Journal's position is frue. The paper admits itself out of court, when the concession is made, that we are on the single gold standard, but its editor sists that more silver has been used since 1873 than prior besides a large surplus of paper currency and concludes the fall in prices is not the result of an insufficient supply of money. This is the whole pith of the argument, which The Atlanta Journal thinks should satisfy every seeker of the truth. The admission that the single gold standard prevails is an admission that gold only regulates the prices of our cotton and wheat crops, hence it must follow that silver and paper cut no figure in.

coinage would not result so much from number of silver dollars put in motion

pose of doubling the wealth of the creditor and laying a double burden on the debtor, succeeded in destroying the mony function of silver. With the experience of the last twenty years of strikes, riots, Coxey armies, poverty and suffering of our own people, I pray for a return to that Take of the golden calf speak, But it is only in this country the question of falling prices as a consequence of demonetization is at all mooted, and this is done for the purpose of binding tighter the cords around the limbs of labor. In 1873 Disraeli spoke of "the convulsions in the money market to follow silver demonetization." In 1881 Baron Rothschild said, "gold is every day appreciating in value and as it appreciates the lower becomes prices, leading to infinite trouble and loss in the future." Mr. Currie, of London, before the commission in 1887, said, "I think a fall in prices no evil. A fall in prices benefits me. To the same effect is Messrs, Giffen, Jevons, Mills, Alison, Chevalier and many others. Mr. Fowler,

see all over the agricultural country described, blight and mildew, resulting from the

Use less of Dr. Price's Baking Powder than of any other, because it's absolutely

A White Dove. Cuthbert, Ga., February 18.—(Special.)—A

white dove is a very rare sight, but one was seen a few days ago in Mr. Monroe Stevens's rye lot by Miss Belle Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Dennis.

The Red Fox. Ellijay, Ga., February 18 .- (Special.)-Tobe

Ray tells about a gang of red foxes that are now on Talona mountains. Red foxes are very rare in this county. The Ray boys are noted fox hunters and have some of the best fox hounds in north Georgia.

to solve at the next meeting." "How would the Marietta street opera house suit?"
"I think it would be the proper place. It see all over the agricultural country desolation, blight and mildew, resulting from their ron-American system. These modern Joabs have deceived by words of kindness for silver coinage, but as it now seems, from the president down, only that they might stab it to death. And now the conspirators, instead of calling on the rocks and mountains to fall on them and hide them from the faces of a long suffering and injured people, have become bold and cry out as did the demoniac spirits to the Master, "Let us alone." Everything for the corporate barons and nothing for the people. As now run the government only has rights and the president is the government. The silver dogs and barbarians are not in it. But the issue is now clearly before the country. It is goldism versus bimetallism. The former means Russian serfoom; the latter prosperity and happiness. Congressmen who demand the latter are called public enemies by the court butterflies and snubbed by the president who was elected on the platform

the Christian Workers' Association By the way, Dr. Torrey, the chairman of that convention, is associated with Mr. Moody in the work of the Bible Institute at Chicago. "Few cities in the country are without good auditoriums, and Atlanta, as a convention city should have one, by all means, I hope the enterprising citzens of Atlanta will take the matter in hand and begin the erection of an auditorium before next fall. Since I have been in Atlanta, not quite a year. I think we have averaged at least a

a good auditorium, has possibly been lack-Mr. Moody's letter will be read at the next meeting of the Evangelical Ministers' Association, and proper action taken. In the meantime the enterprising citizens of Atlanta should see to it that no other city

ity and happiness. Congressmen who demand the latter are called public enemies by the court butterfiles and snubbed by the president, who was elected on the platform of the latter, but whose lot is east with the gold barons. I am not unmindful of the power of gold. Its lust is the last corruption of degenerate man. It buys congressmen, newspapers and leading men. It is said by it Philip of Macedon refuted all the wisdom of Athens, confounded their statesmen, struck down their orators and finally argued them out of their libertles. The terrible denunciation of the gold conspiracy by Mr. Carlisle is in strong contrast with his present attitude. Shall it be said, "He has out-villained villainy so far that the variety redeems him?" The president well knew the makeshift, denounced in the platform was a substitute for free coinage. He knew the platform declared for gold and silver as the standard money of the country. This ark of the covenant has been utterly repudiated, with notice to congress in his veto of the seigniorage that further silver legislation was not in order. He know parity cannot be maintained with silver outlawed. He ought to know that gold which does not come to this country in course of trade can't stay here by issuing bonds, and yet he is loading the country with a vast debt without any plausible reason for it save a contrary policy would be an admission of his own egregious mistake in paying out gold to redeem silver obligations.

Mr. Editor, the issue is one between the people of this great agricultural netion and would be a damission of his own eggests will stake in paying out gold to redeem silver obligations.

Mr. Editor, the issue is one between the people of this great agricultural nation and the moneyed corporations of England and this country. The people demand silver and gold as the standard money, while the corporations insist on gold only, and this will, in my judgment, be the overshadowing issue in 1896. One of the present judges of our supreme court told the writer some years since of an interview with Mr. Conklin, after his retirement from the senate, and when asked if he would again enter public life replied. "I can't say just now. In the sear future there will be an effort to enslave the people by the moneyed corporations, and if living then, I shall been the public life on behalf of the people."

F. M. LONGLEY.

out with hard work. Household drudgery, you can see, has told upon her. Possibly you are a woman who is going the same way. Now these are days when such things needn't be, for most women. Labor savers are all around you, and, for woman's work, Pearline heads the list. Take advantage of the hints of science. They are broad enough to the bright, and they help the lowest kind of work as well as the highest. In every sort of washing and cleaning, let Pearline helpyou.
Beware of imitations. 433 JAMES PYLL N.Y.

MOODY'S REPLY. THE SUPREME COURT.

He Will Come to Atlanta if He Can Get | Decisions Rendered Monday, Faban Auditorium. ruary 18, 1895.

HIS LETTER TO DR. ATKISSON

Controversy Between Dr. Hawthorn and Dr. Marshall on the Taxation of Church Property.

The many conventions that are to be held n Atlanta this year will emphasize the need of what has long been wanted in Atlanta-an auditorium. This need is strongly emphasized by

letter received from D. L. Moody yesterday Mr. Moody is anxious to come to Atlanta rext fall. He believes that a great deal of good can be accomplished during the exposition, but in order to carry on his work he must have an auditorium with a seating

capacity of three or four thousand, No such building can be secured in Atlanta. In spite of the fact that Atlanta has Conventions," due to the large number of gatherings, social, legislative and commercial, that have been held in this city, there is no auditorium to place at the disposal of the city's invited guests or to be used on public occasions by Atlanta people. In this respect Atlanta is far behind a number of smaller cities who have not enjoyed the pleasure of entertaining such a large number of conventions and who, generally speaking, are far behind her in patriotic enterprise and metropolitan activity.

Mr. Moody's Letter.

At the last meeting of the Evangelical Ministers' Association, on the first Monday in this month, the question of securing the services of the well known evangelist the president of the association undertock to address a personal letter to Mr. Moody. of the evangelist the letter was directed to Dr. R. A. Forrey, the superintendent of the Bible institute for home and foreign mis-sions, of which Mr. Moody is president, with the instructions to forward the letter to

own rapid handwriting that is characteris-

"Dear Sir: Referring to your recent communication, if you can secure a good build-ing I think I would be tempted to take one month in Atlanta; but I should want a good sized building, one that will seat from three to four thousand people. I hope the ministers will do something and scatter the gospel all over the south. Yours truly, "D. L. MOODY,

"San Antonio." Mr. Moody has never conducted a big revival meeting in Atlanta, and he has rare-ly visited the south. For this reason hundreds of people who have never seen him but who have been familiar with his reputation since the war, would flock to hear him every afternoon and night during the exposition. Mr. Moody, as a live, practical and eloquent exponent of evangelical Christianity, has no superior on the continent and doubtless his superior has never lived. His reputation is even broader than that of Dr. Talmage, and his familiarity with the work of preaching the gospel to great multitudes of men, is attested by the experience of nearly thirty years, during which time Mr. Moody has several times crossed the ocean and proclaimed the gospel in every part of the earth.

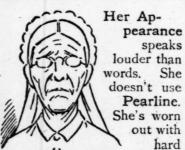
Dr. Atkisson Interviewed. Dr. Atkisson Interviewed.

Dr. R. V. Atkisson, the pastor of the
Evangelical Ministers' Association, was een in regard to the letter of Mr. Moody

yesterday afternoon.
"The next meeting of the evangelical association," said he, "will be held on the first Monday in March, and it will be imceived Mr. Moody's letter and I am thoroughly satisfied from the tone of the letter that he is willing to come to Atlanta if he can get a large enough auditorium. This is the problem that the ministers will have

has a large seating capacity and the plan of the house is such as to give every one an opportunity to see and hear the speaker. It may be a little small, however, as compared with the auditoriums in which the services of Mr. Moody are usually held, but I think it will answer the purpose admira-bly, A number of seats could be arranged on the platform, as I understand they were arranged during the recent convention of

convention a week, and the reputation ac-quired by Atlanta is well deserved, though her proverbial hospitality, in the absence of



REPORTED FOR THE CONSTITUTION

By Peeples and Stevens, Reporters of State of Georgia

Lacewell v. The State, Before Judge Clark. Fulton superior court.

Fulton superior court.

It was not error, in a trial for assault with intent to murder, to refuse to give in charge to the jury a written to usest of the accused, which contained the following the following the following the superior court of the accused.

though in other respects the request to have been given.

2. Where, in the trial of a criminal case, a special request to charge, based on the statement of the accused, was presented, but refused because not couched in terms entirely legal and appropriate it was not improper for the presiding judge to shape his instructions to the jury with reference to the sworn evidence in the case and the law applicable thereto, it appearing from the charge as a whole that the jury were fully informed as to the statutory provisions concerning the statement, and that the accused was otherwise given the benefit of what the statement contained, in case the jury should accept the same as true.

3. The newly discovered evidence in this case comes up to all the legal requirements as to dilligence, materiality and importance, and is of such character as to entitle the accused to a new trial.

Judgment reversed.

W. I. Heywood and J. E. Robinson, for

Judgment reversed. W. I. Heywood and J. E. Robinson,

Duncan v. The State. Before Judge Clark, Fulton superior court.

Atkinson, J.-l. Where, in a trial for rape, the contention of the accused was that he had no connection with the perpetration of the offense, it was error, in charging the jury with reference to the alleged crime, to use the following expressions: "Now you will have reference and cognizance of the evidence in the case which connects the defendant with it." "But if you do not believe that upon consideration of the whole evidence and weighing the whole of it, that the defendant's testimony outweighs that of the state, which places the man (the accused) there at the time, then you should not believe the alibi." These expressions contain intimations of opinion on the part of the presiding judge, that the accused was connected with the perpetration of the crime and that he was present at the place where it was committed, and therefore, under section 3248 of the code, a new trial must be granted.

2 While many of the rulings and charges Duncan v. The State Before Judge Clark,

2. While many of the rulings and charges of the presiding judge are not entirely free from criticism, there was not in any of them, save as indicated in the preceding note, any error requiring the granting of a new trial. Judgment reversed. Lumpkin, J., providentially absent and not presiding. John Clay Smith and P. F. Smith, for plaintiff in error.
C. D. Hill, solicitor general, contra.

granted.

2. While many of the rulings and charges

Bush v The State, Before Judge Gamble,

Bush v The State, Before Judge Gamble. Washington superior court. Simmons, C. J.—Several of the grounds of the motion for a new trial fail to distinctly allege error and are too vague for consideration; the alleged newly discovered evidence for aught that appears, was known to at least one of the counsel for the accused before the verdict was rendered; the alleged misconduct of the jury was satisfactorily explained; the evidence fully warranted the verdict of voluntary manslaughter, and on the whole it does not appear that any error authorizing the granting of a new trial was committed.

Judgment affirmed, Lumpkin, J., proviwas committed.

Judgment affirmed Lumpkin, J., providentially absent and not presiding.

Judgment affirmed, Lumpkin, J., providentially absent and not presiding.

Ayers et al. v. McCalla, mayor, et al. Before Judge Clark. Rockdale superior court, Atkinson, J.—The legislative scheme for the establishment and maintenance of a system of public schools in the city of Conyers, as expressed in the act approved September 11, 1899 (Acts of 1889, page 1257), contemplates the exercise by the municipal authorities of the power to raise revenue for that purpose either by taxation or the issue of bonds or both. In the former case the power is derived from the provisions of the act itself, after its adoption in the manner prescribed in section 10, without any further approval by a popular vote, in the latter, a separate vote of the people, in addition to that adopting the act, is necessary to confer the power. Where, therefore, an election was held in conformity with the provisions of the act for the purpose of determining whether it should go into effect, and the popular vote was in favor of the establishment of the system of schools provided for, the mayor and council may lawfully levy an annual tax "not to exceed fivenents of one per cent on the taxable property of said city for the purpose of establishing and maintaining said public schools," notwithstanding the fact that at another election held for the purpose of determining whether or not the municipal authorities should also issue bonds, the popular vote was against the issuing of the same. The denial of the power to issue bonds in no manner impairs or interferes with the exerwas against the issuing of the same, in its denial of the power to issue bonds in its manner impairs or interferes with the exercise of the power to tax expressly conferred by the terms of the act, after its ratification by the people. Under the facts disclosed in the record, the court did not err in refusing the intunction.

he injunction.
Judgment affirmed.
James C. Barton and John A. Wimpy, for laintiffs in error. plaintiffs in error.

A. C. McCalla, G. W. Gleaton and Glenn & Irwin, contra.

Rodgers v. The State. Before Judge Gamble. Rodgers v. The State. Before Judge Gamble. Washington superior court. Simmons, C. J.—Where a motion for a new trial has been twice continued for want of papers, the absence of which was attributable either to the fault or negligence of the counsel for the movant, and where upon the motion coming on the third time for a hearing, the papers were still absent, and no sufficient cause for their non-production was shown, nor any motion for a further continuance, this court will not reverse a judgment dismissing the motion for the want of papers, Inasmuch, however, as the present case involves the imprisonment of the accused for life, direction is given that the presiding judge may in his discretion reinstate the motion for a new trial and hear and determine the same upon its merits.

its merits.

Judgment affirmed, with direction. Lump kin, J., providentially absent and not presiding.

C. M. Tyson and Hines & Hale, for plaintiff in error.

J. M. Terrell, attorney general, B. D.
Evans, solicitor general, and Harris & Rawlines. contra.

Merchants' National Bank v. Carhart, and vice versa. Before Judge McConell. City court of Savannah.

Lumpkin, J.—I. Where a special deposit of property for gratuitous safe-keeping was made with a bank, which through its cashier issued a receipt for the property, specifying that the same was held subject to the order of the depositor, the cashier being duly authorized to issue such receipt, in an action by the depositor against the bank for the value of the property so deposited, a prima facie case for the plaintiff was made out by introducing the receipt in evidence and proving a failure to deliver to the plaintiff on his demand the property therein described, and the burden was thus cast upon the defendant of showing it had exercised at least slight diligence in the care and keeping of the property.

2. Where, in such a case, it appeared that the property so deposited was stolen by the cashier himself, the bank, even if it exercised due diligence in selecting him, was not discharged from liability unless it affirmatively showed further that it had not been guilty of gross negligence in retaining the cashier in office after it knew, or ought in the exercise of slight diligence to have known, that he was, or had become, unworthy of trust; and it does not show this by merely proving that up to a given time, three or more years previous to the discov-

worthy of trust; and it does not show this by merely proving that up to a given time, three or more years previous to the discovery of the theft, his reputation was good and that "he stood in the community for honesty and integrity as high as any man." In view of the fact that he had actually stolen the property in question, it was incumbent upon the bank to show that during the whole term of the ballment it had exercised at least a slight supervision of him, and that in so doing no indications of dishonesty or other reason for distrusting him had appeared.

3. The court was right in refusing by its charge to make the determination of the question whether or not the bank observed that degree of diligence which was due to the plaintiff dependent upon the question whether or not, under similar circumstan-

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ces, it trusted its cashier with its own property of like kind. What the bank ought to have done in order to come up to the measure of diligence required by law, cannot be arrived at by showing what it actually did in other matters relating to its own effairs.

4. The case, upon its substantial merits, is controlled by the propositions above announced; the requests to charge were, so far as consistent with the law of the case, covered by the general charge; the verdict under the evidence, was right; and in none of the grounds of the motion for a new trial does cause for a reversal of the judgment below appaar.

Judgment on main bill of exceptions affirmed. Cross-bill of exceptions dismissed. Erwin, duBignon & Chisholm, and Barrow & Osborne, for plaintiff in error.

J. R. Saussy and C. N. West contra.

Maril v. Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Before Judge MacDonell. City cour

Maril v. Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, Before Judge MacDonell. City court of Savannah.

Atkinson, J.-1. Upon a policy of insurance which covers a "stock of material" used in a particular business, and which contains a printed condition prohibiting the keeping and use of certain inflammable substances upon the premises in which such business is conducted, a recovery may be had in case of loss, even though it should appear that such inflammable substances were in fact kept and used upon the premises, provided it shall further appear that the business in the conduct of which the "stock of material" insured was used is of such a character as that the use of such inflammable substances is a recessary, usual and customary incident to said business, and that such substances were kept only in such quantities and used only in such manner as, in view of the subject of the insurance, must have been in contemplation of the parties at the time the policy was issued.

2. If the business in question be of such a character as that some of the inflammable substances, against the keeping of which

Was issued.

2. If the business in question be of such a character as that some of the inflammable substances, against the keeping of which provision is made in the printed conditions of the policy, themselves constitute component parts of the "stock of material" used in such business, the policy would cover such inflammable substances and a recovery could be had for loss thereof, notwithstanding the printed condition against the keeping of such inflammable substances.

3. If in the stating clause of a policy of insurance the thing insured be described in general terms as a stock of "watch-maker's materials" and there be nothing in the policy itself indicating with exactness what articles were embraced in and intended to be covered by such general terms, parol evidence is admissible to explain the ambiguity, and to apply the policy to the subject of the insurance.

Judgment reversed.

Garrard, Meldrim & Newman, for plaintiff in error.

n error. Denmark & Adams, contra. Use but half as much of Dr. Price's as of

any other baking powder. It's absolu BAPTIST DIVINES HITCH.

Drs. Hawthorne and Marshall Divide on the Taxation of Churchs.

At the meeting or the Baptist Ministers' Association yesterday morning a lively dis-cussion was held on the question of taxing church property, Dr. J. B. Hawthorne and Dr. A. A. Marshall participating. Dr. Marshall is the pastor of the Jackson Hill Baptist church. He came to Atlanta about four months ago and has succeeded not only in impressing his own little church not cally in impressing ans own interectures with a sense of his thorough equipment for ministerial work, but the brotherhood of local ministers at large, Dr. Marshall sthorough, cool, deliberate and self-possessed, and is well equipped for controversial

battles,
In the little argument that occurred yesterday morning at the Baptist church Dr.
Hawthorne took the position that churches should not be exempt from taxation and that any favoritism shown the churches was in the nature of a bounty from the government. He held that Baptists had al-ways stood on hight ground and held tenaciously to the doctrine of religious liberty. Immunity from taxation had a tendency to place the church under obligations and this should not be; the church should be required to pay as other individuals and trus to God and its. Christian membership for the guidance and spirituality needed to en-ble it to accomplish its divine mission. Dr. Marshall began the discussion yester-

day morning and made an exhaustive ar ument, showing that the exemption church property was in no sense a bounty from the government, and that he discov-ered no tendency in this consideration on the part of the law that made so distinct tion in favor of any church, that sought to violate the cardinal doctrine of religious liberty. Dr. Marshall's paper was an able presentation of the subject from his own point of view. Dr. Hawthorne may be in advance of his denomination, but his views are not supported by such a strong followgirring. The controversy will, no doubt,

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GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—To the Superior Court of Said County—Your petitioners, D. K. Knight, A. W. Wilson, Dennis Parks, Alex Jones, Lewis Varner, Felix Harris, R. C. Johnson and Washington Morgan, discreet persons of said county, respectfully show that a church has been established in said county for promoting the cause of the Christian religion and named St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal church, of which church your petitioners and many others, their associates, are members. And your petitioners, for themselves and their associate members and legal successors, ask for corporate authority for said church to enforce good order, receive donations, make purchases, receive conveyances and to mortgage, encumber and affect allenations of realty or personality, not for purposes of trade and profit, but for promoting the general design of such institution and to look after the general Interests of such an establishment and all such corporate powers as may be suitable to their said enterprise and not inconsistent with the laws of the state nor violation of private rights.

Said charter to remain in force twenty years, unless sooner revoked by law.

ULYSSES LEWIS,

Attorney for Petitioners.

STATE OF GEORGIA. County of Fulton—I, G. H. Tanner, clerk of the superior court of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true topy of an application for charter of the Saint Paul African Methodist Episcopal church as appears of file in this office.

Witness my hand and seal of said court, this the 4th day of February, 1895.



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S Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga., Southern Notice --- Sale of Bonds. Until 12 o'clock m. of March 4, 1895, sealed bids will be received for bonds of the town of Abbeville, Ga. Abbeville has 1,509 inhabitants, taxable property \$175,000; \$3,000 of the bonds will be used in erecting scademy and \$1,000 for artesian well. Ten bonds will be sold of the denomination of \$1,000, falling due thirty years from date, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. Right to reject any and all bids reserved. Form of bond to be dictated by purchaser. Address clerk town council, Abbeville, Ga. feb 7-to mar 1



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THE GWINNETT CASE.

The Committee on Elections Decides for

Among Them That from Pike-A Pardon Order Secured.

ouse committee yesterday and the final decision was in favor of the populist con-

Although the committee is strongly demo cratic its actions have demonstrated that in its consideration of the various cases which have come before it, the question of politics has not entered. The members of the committee have been actuated only by a desire to arrive at exactly what they think is the right, and it is a notable fact that on no single question have party lines been drawn,

Yesterday was a busy day, but not se much on account of the particular case inder consideration as on account of some of the testimony raised in that case. A list requisit of a manager under the law is that he be sworn. In the Gwinnett case it was contended that in several of the pre incts this question of qualification was aised by the fact that one or more of the nanagers in each of the precincts had no taken the necessary oath. As on other questions, which have come before it, the ecmmittee deemed it important to adopt general rule covering all such casts, and hat the members of the committee argued

ne of the essential qualifications to a mar ger was his being sworn and that in any ase where one or more of the managers had not been sworn, the precinct should be brown out. On the other hand it was conended by the populist members and a nun ber of the democrats that this swearing was not one of the essential qualifications, as contemplated in the letter of the code, but the letter of the code. but that if a man were qualified to be a manager, and if there was shown no evi dences of fraud in the election, then the result as returned should not be attacked.

The question was debated during the morning and at the afternoon session and ally by a vote of 9 to 7, the committee cided that in all cases where the manag-t, or any of them, had not been properly orn, the result should be the throwing ut of the vote at that precinct.

The populist members evidently thought that this meant a decision in the Gwinnett county case against them, but it did not mean any such thing, for when it came to a vote on that case, the democratic mem-bers decided that throwing out the precincts attacked under this rule would still leave a majority in favor of Messrs. Peeples and Espy, the sitting members, and that the ase should be decided against the contestnt. The committee had previously ruled against the contestants on other points, and is final decision left Messrs. Peeples and Espy undisturbed in their seats Three Cases Remain.

Three caes remain to be decided. The first of these is the Harris county case, which will be called this morning. The con estants in this case are democrats and

the sitting members populists.
Following this, the case from Monroe county will come up, the sitting members from Munroe being democrats; from Munroe being democrats,
It is expected that these two cases will
be concluded by Saturday and the Pike
county case has been set for that day. This
is the case of Hon. T. J. Barrett, populist,
against Hon. J. F. Redding, and from what
has been said of the testimony in this
case, it promises to be the liveliest and
most exciting of the lot.

He Secured a Pardon. entative Williams, of Schley y, has been devoting himself to the work

of the committee quite closely, but he has ound time also to see the governor in the tentiary.

And yesterday his efforts were rewarded by a decision in his favor.

Robert Heath was sent to the penitentia-ry under the fifteen years sentence for killing William Taylor. In his application for pardon Representative Williams had the unanimous endorsement of the grand jury, which indicted Heath, of the jury which was killed, of 75 per cent of the people of the county—all who had been asked to sign the petition had done so. The testimony showed pretty conclusively that Heath had no idea in the world of killing Taylor, whom he struck, but had struck him sim-ply with the idea of driving him off. The blow was, however, fatal. The governor had given the matter con-

The governor had given the matter considerable attention previous to this visit of Representative Williams, as he had presented the facts in the case upon a previous visit, and last evening the representative was made happy by the receipt of the formal order for pardon.

The Gold Medal was awarded Dr. Price's Baking Powder at the Midwinter Fair, because it's absolutely pure. Angostura Bitters is the best tonic in the world for dyspeptics. Manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons. Sold everywhere by druggists.

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[SPECIAL TO OUR LADY READERS.] The theories of physicians in regard to female complaints suffer a "Water-loo" very frequently, when sensible and thinking women take matters into their



Women are sometimes compelled to act for themselves, because of the suffering forced upon them by incompetent doctors, who are baffled by very simple complaints, because they are not the

right sex to comprehend them.

Lydia E. Pinkham, when she gave to the world her Vegetable Compound, lifted women from the darkness into light. She placed within their reach a guaranty, not only of health, but of del-

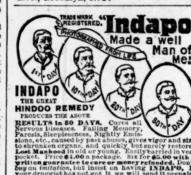
icacy and self-respect.

The following letter is a little story where a "dear little boy" was the "I have taken three bottles of your

Vegetable Compound, one package of Sanative Wash, one box of Liver Pills; and now I have a dear little babe four weeks old. have to thank you for this. tors' bills without cure I only spent "I was once a victim of fe-male troubles in their worst

fered untold agonies every month; had to stay in bed, and have poultices applied, and then could not stand the

"My physician told me if I became pregnant I would die. I had bladder trouble, itching, backache, catarrh of the stomach, hysteria, and heart trouble, fainting spells and leucorrhea. Can you wonder that I sing the praises of a medicine that has cured me of all these ills?" MRS. GEO. C. KIECHNER, 351 Snediker Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.



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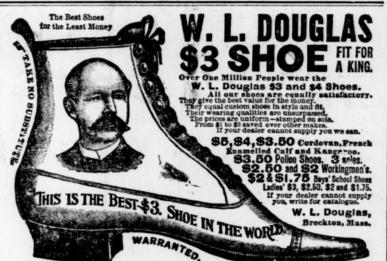
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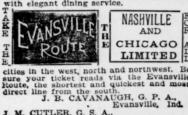
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